FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 270 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 5-8-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Mezanwada Road, P N. 2.
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*:—"LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th November	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,,	CHINA	7,952
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

x Through steamers from China.
*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November	NEVASA	9,071
4th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
8th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,285
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MALDA	8,965
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	DOMANA	8,600
13th April	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
18th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
29th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th February	SOUDAN	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January	MOREA	10,911
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
15th November.	TAROBA	East & S. Africa
16th ,,	BARPETA	P. Gulf viaKarachi
17th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	LINGA	Karachi Coasting
20th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1202.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	15 Nov.	5 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	5,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,674	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	18th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,958,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,329,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,260,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building. Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fos. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frenchtown	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai-Yuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,396
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Junajrao B., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Re 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 1.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-wood, K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G, Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Brt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,97,81,400
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,32,112/3

HEAD OFFICE,
23-26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES,
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st. January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	84,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,55,000
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,39,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJI, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. & A. Graham & Company,
Parel Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL BASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000,
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE,
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager,
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

ACCURATE DURABLE

Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.

THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129 Apllo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 3648 of 1921.
Mansoor Udeh
vs.
Jivanji J. Mody and others.

Under instructions from Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, Dr. Jehangirji B. Dordi and Mr. Rustomji B. Ranji, the Executors of the Will of Bai Dosibai Aderji Kotewal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell at their Rooms by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable ornaments:—
One diamond necklace.
One diamond ring.
One diamond ear-ring (bouttee).
The property will be on view two hours before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SUITING SERGE, DAMASK, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PERSIAN, BAGDAD AND BASRA MARKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—
56 cases woollen suiting and serge.
10 cases printed damask.
5 cases striped fancy.
The above goods are lying in the duty unpaid warehouse and will be sold as delivery order.
This is good opportunity for merchants wishing to send the goods without paying any duty to Persian, Bagdad and Basra.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF STANDARD COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near the sea, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—
About 2,470 bales of Oomra cotton.
400 bales of Compta cotton.
180 bales of Broach cotton.
Slightly damaged by fire and water in the late fire which occurred in the Jaitha of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.
About 120 cases Japanese Beer (Pint) Golf Brand.
AT 2-30 P. M. S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse going in harness.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. The Receiver appointed in suit No. 3742 of 1922 (Kapadia vs. Dharamsey).
1 Buick Motor Car No. 25028.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on SATURDAY, 25th November, 1922, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—
Lead M. H. and antimony alloy, brass, nickle cupro, Pewter, zinc, gunmetal, copper, aluminium ingots old, brass, copper, aluminium scrap, tents, I. P. flies and walls tin bread circular, lamp old, stoves, axes-pick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tin old, vices, locks, durries, Barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvils old, cordage cotton old, cells electric, cover canvas, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, pumps, wheels, boxes of sorts, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootie old tanks, balances spring, cable electric, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.
Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R5471
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
89 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, bicycles, Moradabad brassware, cricket bats, padlocks, solid rubber tyre, English and Indian medicines, colour, caps, scented oil, photographic materials, spinning bobbins, brushes, motor oil, cotton samples and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Belle Ville, Gowalia Tank Road, the following:—
Sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans cooking utensils, English ice box cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-platedware, etc., etc.
The property of Mr. Shavakshaw S. Banaji.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85. Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 293 BALES F. M. GIN OOMRA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of cotton damaged by water:—
293 bales fine machine gin Oomra Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction To-day WEDNESDAY, the 15th Nov., 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following building.
Building No. 143 north of Apollo Bonded Warehouse (in the Government Dockyard).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Engines, Hay Bailing Presses: Contractors Pumps, Jacks, Crab Winches etc.,
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 18th November, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores, Hatee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
For inspection apply to the Depot Officer, Government Surplus Stores Depot Sewree.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Monday the 20th and Tuesday the 21st November, 1922, at 1 p.m. at the Railway Coy's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.
A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc. etc. consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap: channels iron; Old angle iron: pipes W. I. Girders old: wood, locks old, sleepers transvers and miscellaneous other stores.
In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.
Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.
A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of household furniture Glass, Crockery and plated ware.
On SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1922, at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, Robert's Jacobian styled dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen, jardiniers, sewing machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, gun, sectional book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc.
The property of R. Todd Esq., Deputy Agent to B. B. and C. I. Ry. and others.
Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSE
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 3958 OF 1922.
Rehman Amun v. Jenabai.

Under instructions from Mr. Madar Ibrahim the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 15th day of November 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—
One carriage and one Horse.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.'S SALE.

Auction Sale of unserviceable stores advertised for sale on the 13th November, 1922, has been POSTPONED to 27th November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. when all stores mentioned in former notification will be sold.
Further under instructions from The Ordnance Officer I/c Ordnance Depot Bombay the following stores will be sold at 11 a.m. on the premises of the said Depot on TUESDAY, the 28th November 1922 behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
Brass, copper and other metals, blankets, doosootie, sewing machines, telephones and other stores.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
71 Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay.

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.
(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits !! Life's only chance !!!
For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Mian Saheb's Estate, GORAKHPUR, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
"THE SILENT MASTER."

THE EMPIRE
Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
A BRITISH WINNER!
A subject every sportsman should see! The Greatest turf Romance ever Screened!
"SCARLET LADY"
Featuring the darling of the English Screen and Famous British Film Star:
VIOLET HOPSON

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.
The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST BEAUTIFUL & CHARMING PICTURE FROM THE INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.
SATI-ANUSUYA
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS at 3-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

This Week This Week.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adoptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.
PITRODHAR OR
GANGA THE REDEEMER.
See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to the earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.
In point of artistic photograpy—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
III INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODE
No. 7. At the mercy of Flames,
No. 8. The drop to death.
No. 9. Burning Strands
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's production
Krishna Maya.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
Gandarv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 15th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
Benefit Performance!
For Education Fund for Kelshi
DT. DAPOLI.
SWAYAMAR
Saturday 18th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 19th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
EAKACH PYALA

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sanjit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD,
on
Wednesday 15th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Saturday 18th November, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 19th November 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

REDUCED PRICES
From 10th Nov. 1922.
Apply for the free catalogue and the new reduced price list.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
Near West-End Cinema, Girgaon, BOMBAY No. 4.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without OIL or FIRE.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!
Do not allow yourself to make the humiliating admission that you have not yet seen the Marvel—Picture
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
There is hardly any cultured man, or woman in Bombay who has deliberately missed this Soul-inspiring Cine-History!
A side-splitting two-reel Universal Century Comedy "The Mischievous Imp" in the programme.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
A Supremely Charming Screen Version of Neil Burgess' Famous Thrilling
RURAL AMERICAN RACING DRAMA
THE COUNTY FAIR
An extraordinarily delightful Maurice Tourneur Super-production!
With an All-Star Cast
25—Race Horses—25! Hundreds of People!!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Chester Comedy: "ONE BEST PET"—featuring
SNOOKY THE MONKEY
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

SHE
IS POSITIVELY COMING
Next week in another Superb Universal Jewel Picture.
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
Saturday next! Mind you, at the
WEST-END CINEMA
WHO?
The most virile personality
PRISCILLA DEAN
in the most amazing melodrama ever screened
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
We doubt if any picture more thrilling than this has ever been made. Or one bigger with suspense—or with crackling surprise. Or with cleaner drama in its very human passions.
NEXT SATURDAY!
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

COMING!!
"FOOLISH WIVES"
DO YOU KNOW WHAT LOVE IS?
VON STROHEIM DOES
and the knows women. And he knows what women who imagine themselves in love do.
He shows just how they suppress or demonstrate love. All the peculiar twists and tangles that upset even the proudest woman. He depicts this in a background of splendor such as the eye of a camera has not looked upon since first the movements of human beings were recorded in action.
In the Million Dollar Miracle Manuscript of the Screen
"FOOLISH WIVES"
Without parallel in the world's history the exotic life of Monte Carlo has created its own atmosphere—an atmosphere possible of screen presentation only by the repreduction, down to the smallest detail, of the surroundings, the magnificent Casino, the Cafe de Paris, the chateaux and villas, the gardens and the seas; the streets, the cosmoplitan crowds—their types and costumes, their mode of life; the supreme reign of the queenly ond glorious women—their intrigues, extravagances and adveutures.
"FOOLISH WIVES"
Pictorially surpasses anything ever achieved in pictures—dramatically grips, fascinates and enthralls you—a complex magnificence that astounds you—a direct simplicity that drowns you in a sea of emotions.
COMING!!
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
WHEN?
YOU'LL KNOW BY & BY

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Reliable marine 2ND CLASS ENGINEER for steamer, Apply or see us personally with certificates immediately at—The MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 364,66, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
A R5459

AGENTS WANTED in every big city. For particulars and terms. Apply Box No. 8703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5458

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST. Apply stating salary required C/o. Box No. 8708, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5473

WANTED.—SENIOR TYPIST (Lady or Gent). Free room. Salary Rs. 100 cash deposit of Rs. 200 refundable after one year's service: one possessing type machine preferred. Apply by handwriting to ADVERTISER, C/o. P. O. Box 4512 Bombay 8.
A 5483

WANTED.—A first class MECH. ENGINEER, with a thorough experience of large internal combustion Diesel Engine. Those who have worked in charge of such engines, need only apply. Box No. 8706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5466

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, holding Government Diploma for Tanganyika Government, on Fl. 135 p.m. on three years' agreement, free quarters or allowance, 3rd class passage both ways. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8707, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5468

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST, Gujarati by caste, for a firm of Cotton Exporters. Knowledge of English correspondence essential Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 maximum according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8700. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5451

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 250,251, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Equton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

WANTED—ELECTRICAL FOREMAN for supervising erection of motors and overhead cables, etc., in Gwalior Cement Co.'s Works, Banmor, Gwalior. Must also have had experience in the repairs and maintenance of A. C. motors and control gear. State salary required and give details of experience. Applications should be sent to the TATA ENGINEERING Co. Ltd., Consulting Engineers, York Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
A 14838

WANTED—Four BRANCH SECRETARIES and six GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATE apprentices for a newly started Insurance Company Good prospects. Pay according to qualifications. Security in each case Rupees Five Thousand cash bearing 6 per cent. interest. Agreement least 2 years. Apply with testimonials in own handwriting mentioning pay expected to Box No. 8692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14814

WANTED A good STEWARD to manage all catering arrangements and specially those connected with large dinner and house parties big social functions and the entertaining of distinguished guests in the Palace of an important Ruling Prince in India. Goanese or non-Mohammedan with previous experience and capability of organisation and control preferred. Must be able to manage the Staff. Liberal salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 8701 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14833

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SOLICITOR wishes to join either as PARTNER or as PAID ASSISTANT a firm of Solicitors. Preferably the former Please apply Box No. 8684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5414

WANTED young man, thoroughly experienced in Tailoring Business seeks employment of a Gent's cutter or Manager any part of India. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 8699 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5449

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO LET—Big and small GODOWNS 3,000 square yards and warehouses Apply Mr. JIJIBHOY, 'Nisbit Hall', near Mazagon Police Court.
C R5427

TO BE LET.—A small portion of our office on the THIRD FLOOR, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street. For further particulars see BRANCH SECRETARY, National Indian Life Insurance Company, Ltd., between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m
C C14802

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,350 sq. ft. and 1st floor, mat measuring 2,700 sq. ft., situated at Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MORAGLIA AND CO., 20, A. Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1
C 14794

TO LET.—At Santa Cruz, newly built BLOCKS, six minutes from station. Rs. 45 each four rooms Apply Box No. 8709, "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5475

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET on Tardeo Road, Jaffalwadi Moti-Bai Street. Quiet locality. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.
C R 5429

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow ground and upper floors at Reynolds Road, Byculla. Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5370

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Fourth floor, two Blocks, airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5399

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road, Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R5464

TO LET.—Decent FLATS. In each flat, four bed rooms with gallaries and bath rooms attached, drawing room, dining room, kitchen and servant room all fitted with Electric light, very near Dadar, (G. I. P.) Station. Apply MAYASHANKER RATTONJI & Co., Bombay Improvement Trust Plot No. 17, Vincent Cross Road near Dadar (G. I. P.) Railway Station.
C R5386

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable properties in good locality. For particulars apply to Box No. 8697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5445

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
Ga R5284

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

AUCTION OF SECONDHAND MOTOR CARS, Durkopp, Fiat, Bianchi, Charon, Talbot, King, Hudson, Clement-Bayard, American Six, Studebaker, Austin and Overlands on Saturday, 18th instant. Cars on view at INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle). Phone: 41995.
JA R5479

WANTED TO SELL one BUICK CAR, in good running order, recently overhauled and painted; with Electric light. Apply, Box No. 8710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5476

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE.—10 N. H. P. New Portable Steam Engines by Ruston J. Hornsby, Rates cheapest. Write to MAGANLAL D. DESAI, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
K R5467

TAILORS.—FOR SALE. 2. Singer SEWING MACHINES, slightly used, in working order. Apply Box No. 8705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5465

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K. 4696.

FOR SALE.—New 16' long Gap Bed Screw cutting Loudon Bros., Lathe, second-hand 18' long Gap Bed Screw cutting Lathe, new hand power Screw cutting machines, new 11¼ B. H. P., National Oil Engine, second-hand 9 B. H. P. Crossley, 10 B. H. P National, 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, 3' Radial Drilling Machine, new 34 B. H. P. Blackstone Special Crude Oil Engine, new 35 B. H P. Blackstone refined Oil Engine. Prices low to clear B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "BLUEMOON". BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Hessian Cloth large quantities, 40 inches width, weight 8 ounce; and 50 inches width, 10 ounce weight, also W. I. W. Hoop Iron 20 B. W. G. ¾ in. by 24 ft. Apply to P. O. Box No. 812, Bombay.
N R5477

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TWENTY SHARES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., ("Bombay Chronicle") of the face-value of Rs. 50 each, offered at Rs. 30 each. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE.—BENTLEY'S complete PHRASE CODE and A. B. C. code 5th Edition good copy. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
L R5481

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training, personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5454

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898 The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE RE-OPENS for the Hemantadhiweshana from 15th November. A limited number of fresh students will be admitted. Students intending to reside in the Colllege Hostel should register their claims by paying Rs. 2. For particulars apply to DR. D. D. SATHAYE. Superintendent National Medical College.
M 14807

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST for a going-on and lucrative Business. Please apply to Box No. 8702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5457

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TEAKWOOD FOR SALE—Large quantity of Rajaharari Teakwood, "the best in the Central Provinces," both sawn and unsawn. Prices moderate. Delivery immediate. Special rates for large orders. Apply MANAGER, Rajabarari Estate, Timarni (G. I. P. Railway,.
T R5416

JUST RECEIVED fresh stocks of Ham, Bacon, Gouda Edam and Cheddar Cheese. Apply HIRJIBHAI MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar, Fort.
T R5455

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ...	90
Each, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200. Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 8 lbs. List price Rs 226 Now offered at a bargain price of Rs 175 only Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters lowest prices Investigate Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model. Rs 297 complete with case Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO Churchgate Street Fort Bombay
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A TRAVELLING CANVASSER for sale of Imitation Leather and Oil Cloths. Only those with experience as canvassers need apply with testimonials to the DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C14821

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA

S. S. "PANGIN"—"DAMAO"—"INDIA"—"GOA"—"DIU". LATE NUMADIA—BRISBANE—VORWAERTS—LICHTENFELS—MARIENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized by the Government of Portugal at Marmagoa in 1916, are advised that a new extension until 31st January, 1923, to present claims for the net sale proceeds of the cargoes, is granted by the Government of Portugal, according the Decree of 31st October, 1922.

All the claims should be handed to the undersigned and the correspondence addressed c/o SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PORTUGUESE INDIA, NOVA GOA.

The documents required to be submitted to decision of the Attorney of Portuguese Republic at Goa, are:—

(a) Bill of lading duly endorsed to the consignee or his legal representative in Bombay or Goa;
(b) Certificate of nationality of the consignee;
(c) Invoice proving the full payment of the goods;
(d) Power of Attorney to the representative in Goa or in Bombay.

The Certificate of Nationality of the consignee, the invoices and the Power of Attorney, must be translated in Portuguese language, and all documents must be vised by the Consul for Portugal in Bombay and stamped according the Portuguese Laws.

After 31st January, 1923, no claim will be accepted.

The undersigned will give further particulars on the matter when requested.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922.

(Sd.) H. A. G. CARDOSO,
President of the Commission Controlling Affairs, ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C14773

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1892.
Thirty years—Rupees 61,61,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay will on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of November, 1922, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 30th November, 1922, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1922.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
W. R. S SHARPE,
Secretary.
C C14911

PUBLIC

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st December, 1922, 1st and 2nd class Season Tickets at half the ordinary rates will be allowed to wives and daughters of 1st and 2nd class Season ticket holders.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1922.
C14844

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED
British standard tests and specifications
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work
For particulars apply to —
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
BOMBAY

RED CROSS WEEK MATCHES.

ACCOMMODATION will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the RED CROSS WEEK MATCHES on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 1st and 2nd (Nov. and Dec.) 1922.

Admission tickets can be had ON CASH PAYMENT ONLY from the undersigned at the office of the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA at the following rates on and from 15th November 1922, between 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

GENTLEMEN.
SEASON TICKETS.

Class.	Rows No.	Members.	Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0
2nd	3, 4 & 5	,, 7-0	,, 10-0
3rd	Remaining.	,, 3-0	,, 5-0

DAILY TICKETS.

Class.	Rows No.	Members.	Non-Members.
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 4-0
2nd	3, 4 & 5	,, 1-8	,, 2-8
3rd	Remaining.	,, 0-12	,, 1-0

All seats are reserved seats.

LADIES.

Special separate reserved 1ST CLASS accommodation available for Ladies at the following rates Season Ticket Rs. 5. Daily Ticket Rs. 1-8.

M. M. AMERSEY (Goradia.)
R. N. BHAGVAT,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Mineral Summer Axle Oil during the year 1923.

2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday the 26th January 1923.

3. Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 8th December 1922.

4. The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

Office of Controller of Stores Moghalpura,
Dated the 10th November 1922.
A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores.
C14841 N. W Railway

KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared an ad-interim Dividend at annas 12 per share and it shall be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6¾ Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 15th January 1923, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th November, 1922, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th November to 4th December, 1922.

By order of the Board.
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
C14843 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHERIFF DEOJI CANJI and DAWOODBHOY NENSEY, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making, any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell, Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcell of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Doongri Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3153 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3052 and Street No. 600 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on or towards the West by Samuel Street or Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on or towards the North by property of Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the Durga of Syed Magdumsha.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1922.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14845

TENDERS

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

TENDERS are invited for the following timber:—

Tender No. 1—for approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks.

Tender No. 2—For approximately 1330 Tons of Burmah or Siam Teak squares and planks.

Copies of specifications, Terms and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy of each tender.

Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay....
TA C14842

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 191 of 1918

KRISHNARAO NANABHAI CHAPWALLA ..... Plaintiff
vs.
HIRAJI VASANTRAO CHAPWALLA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in 2 lots by Public Auction under the direction of by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises. Lot No. 1 on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1922, and Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1922, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) on both days.

PARTICULARS.
LOT No. I.
DESCRIPTION OF THE SHEIKH MEMON STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Sheikh Memon Street (formerly known as part called Bengalwady in Sheikh Memon Street) without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 115-115, New No. B/884, B/891, Old Survey No. 166 and New Survey No. 2/1421 and Cadestral Survey No. 1459 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 290-291 (1) and 295 and Street Nos. 4341 436, 438 and 440-1 and 25A in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 (One hundred and fifty-seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a charitable property on or towards the East by Sheikh Memon Street on or towards the South by the property of Naginchand Ustad and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Tarachand Ghelabhai and which said premises are in post session of the tenants of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla.

LOT No. II.
DESCRIPTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD CALLED KHETWADY PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, (both are now amalgamated) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 2221 and 2222 New Nos. 9304—9305 Old Survey No. 448—449, and New Survey Nos. 5188 and 5189 and Cadestral Survey Nos. 3109—3310 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes jointly under C Ward Nos. 6486-6487 and Street Nos. 46-48 and 50 containing by admeasurement 185 5/9 (one hundred and eighty-five and five-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Vanmalidas Gora Gandhi, on or towards the South by the Cowasji Pate Tank Road and on or towards the West by the property of Chabilwas Ramdas which said premises are in the possession of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
AMIN & DESAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NILKANT ANANDRAO JOSHI, Clerk in the Alliance Bank of Simla late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a bachelor. ... . Deceased.

AMRUTRAO ANANDRAO JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Astrologer, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort, the brother of the said deceased ... . Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 9th day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 9th day of November, 1922.
AMRITRAO ANANDRAO JOSHI,
R5470 Petitioner-in-person.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT HANSALI TANK ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, DADAR (AT THE CORNER OF NEWLY ERECTING BRIDGE).

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Lakhmidas Chandra Ramji and his wife Mithibai in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an indenture of Transfer Mortgage and Further Charge dated 12th December, 1919, and made between Shantaram Moreshwar of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Keshav Harischandra Patil of the 2nd part and the said Lakhmidas Chandra Ramji and his wife Mithibai of the 3rd part on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Laxmibai widow of Keshav Harischandra Patil, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Hansali Tank Road otherwise known as Lady Jamsetji Road at Dadar without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 563, New No. B 1/4458, Old Survey No. 364, New Survey No. C 3/1444 and C 1/1444 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4299 (4), Street Nos. C 659 Lady Jamsedji Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Anpoornabai widow of Janardhan Madonji, on or towards the East by the property of Laxmibai wife of Moreshwar Janardhan Pathare and on or towards the West by the property of Yeshwant Ramji Patel and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagor Laxmibai widow of Keshav Harischandra Patil.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOHOMEDAN STREET (FORMERLY GHELABHAI DULLABHDAS STREET) NEAR OLD RACE COURSE, BYCULLA.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 4636 of 1922.

Fatmabai widow and others ..... Plaintiffs.
Haroon Tarmahomed and others Defendants

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will under instructions from the receivers appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the consent order in the above suit dated the 16th October, 1922, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or Foras land admeasuring two thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 212, New No. 13737, Old Survey No. 274, and New Survey No. 3536 and 3537 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4057 and Street No. 244 all which premises are situated at Mahomedan Street (formerly Ghelabhai Dullabhdas Street) near the old race course Byculla in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a portion of Mohomedan Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the stable of Bhai Sobhand on or towards the North by a Mohemdan Masjid and on or towards the South by a portion of a road or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the receiver, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1922.

THE Ford Specialists
HEMINGWAY & GARTH
BELLASIS RD. P. O. 8.
C. M.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA NARBHERAM SHAMJI
Head Office—Thakordwad, opp. the Royal Stable.
Branch Office—KALBADEVI,
Post Box No. 2078, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14.

S S Circassia, Osborn, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Alesia, Stephen, Hull.

S S Vindelia, Henderson, Liverpool.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Nadesi for Calcutta.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 3253 tons, Captain Osborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vindelia:—The Anchor Line steamer Vindelia 2698 tons, Captain J L Henderson, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo 2 passengers.

S S Alesia:—The W A Graham Coy's steamer Alesia, 3223 tons, Captain J Stephen, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday November, 14, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agents.
1	Will Castle	3 64	Madras	12-11	J. F & Co.
2	Morea ..	5962	London	15-11	M M & Co.
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports,	15-11	J F & Co
4	Malwa ..	5604	London	25-11	M M & Co
5	Tarosa .		Africa	15-11	M M & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3178	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
0	Colaba ..	3829	NF ..		M M & Co
2	Kamalnar ..	4 53	Karachi	18-	J F & Co
4	Ulstad ..	2962	Dunkirk	7-11	Tm & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Windelia ..	2698	L pool	5-	Graham & Co
3	Barpeta ..	3.7	P. ul	9-11	M M & Co
4	Varela ..	1652	Busreh	17 11	M M & Co.
8	Pundua ..	5 99	alcutta	1 -11	T al & Co.
9	Formosa ..	5000	v.	15-11	Graham & Co.
2 & 15	Ahmedi	353	P. gulf	0-11	S. Hassum.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	Shustar ..	1978	Busreh	19-11	P O S N Co.
D & E	Himalaya- maru	3157	Japan	2 -11	O S Kair & Co.
G R	Jalavijaya	229	Dunkirk	N F	Scindia Co.
N	Garada ..	3415	N F	N F	M M & Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind due 17th November.
Nadora due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Mathana due 15th November.
Muibera (not fix).
Maenobra (not fix).

FROM NEWPORT.

Clan Macnaughton (not fix).

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackinley due 22nd November.
City Exeter due 18th November.
Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia (not fix).
Castalia (not fix).
City of Adelaide (not fix).

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fix).
Hindoo (not fix).

FROM ANTWERP ETC.

Tregonell due 15th November.
Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix).
Gazana (not fix).

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Nykerk (not fix).
Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Ridderkerk due 20th December.

FROM GENOA.

Capri (not fix).

FROM TRIESTE.

Aquileta due 19th November.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 20th December.
Wakasa Maru due 27th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karagola due 19th November.
Kurupara due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th December.
Shuja (not fix).
Accra (not fix).

EXPORTS.

Nov. 14.

S S Morea for London:—24 Empty cylinders Brunner Mond & Co; 1 bale re Women carpets, E D Sassoon & Co; 1 bundle Woolen carpets, E Aganoor.

S S Malwa for London 39 bales Woolen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie; 2 cwts F and gum Rathem, M M T Afshar; 2 bundles Lamb skins for fur, M M T Afshar; 2 bundles fox skins Tanned, M M T Afshar.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—17 bales Indian cotton F S, F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Drackenfels for Hamburg:—330 bales Indian raw cotton, Serhimji Viesam & Co; 330 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 55 bales Indian cotton, N Rajaram & Co.

S S Drackenfels for Rotterdam via Sandlewood Billets, Sorabji Nowroji & Co; 67 bags Sandlewood roots, Sorabji Nowraji & Co; 55 bales Tanned lamb skins, Allen Bros & Co.

S S Drackenfels for Antwerp:—55 bales Indian cotton, N Raparam & Co.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk:—220 bales Cotton Omra, E Spinner & Co.

S S Jalavijaya for Dunkirk:—4500 cwts Indian Linseed, Rally Bros; 112 bales Indian cotton, Rally Bros; 100 bales Indian cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas; 210 cwts Sum ghatti, S Chaksa & Co.

S S Sicilia for Honkong:—15 bags Mal Sandlewood, S Nusserwanji & Co; 50 cases Dry friuts, S Nusserwanji & Co; 100 bales C and Y cotton grey warn, I David & Co Ltd.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales Indian raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha Ltd; 260 bales Indian cotton; N Furkhally & Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Vindelia from Liverpool Agents W A Graham & Co:—740 cases cottons, 75 cases white cottons, 215 cases cotton yarn, 46 bales Grey cotton yarn, 246 cases common soap, 1359 boxes soap, 30 cases Toilet soap, 720 cases China clay, 110 cases Bottled bear, 15 cases Blood mixture, 266 kegs Sulphate of copper, 180 drum Sodium Sulphide, 12,000 Bricks, 25 cases Biscuits, 20 cases cigarettes, 100 geks Borase, 2948 Earthenware throughs.

S S Morea from London Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie:—20 cases Toilet Soap, 6 cases Perfumery, 50 cases Chocolates, 60 cases Biscuits, 460 cases Whisky, 22 cases Cigars, 39 cases Cigarattes, 72 cases Paint, 100 drum Paint, 70 cases Wine, 132 cases Vinegar, 30 cases Castor oil, 15 cases Sugar, 40 cases Confectionary, 63 cases Toys, 3300 cakes Portland cement, 48 cases Bacon, 24 cases Sherry, 99 cases Boot Polish, 15 cases Sance, 20 cases Syrrup.

From Stamburg:—5 packages Velvet.

From Potterdam:—318 cases Cheese, 36 cases Cigarattes.

From Marseilles:—472 cases Vermouth, 63 cases Wine, 10 cases Castor oil, 400 bages Almonds.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

A PLEA FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Following the handing over of the British railways to their original proprietors by the State, the latter have set about without loss of time putting their house in order. The process ought to be worth the study to all those interested in the proper management of the railway system of a country. During the war and after the rates and fares had been increased by a surcharge of 75 per cent, but as soon as the companies got back their lines, they decided to reduce both rates and fares, the particulars of which we have already noted last week. Now comes news of another category of economies in the internal management of the Railways. Railway companies in Britain had perceived, even before the war, the mischief of small separate management of independent lots; and to avoid that they had already begun combining into groups of main arterial lines of communication, like the Great Western, or the Great Northern the policy of amalgamation, while admittedly serviceable to the railway companies in doing away with a number of duplicated terminal charges was to some extent disliked by the trading public in so far as it placed very large powers of rate-making in the hands of an ever narrowing circles of individuals. But since its true economy was unquestionable, Parliament had provided a suitable remedy against the possible abuse of this economy, by instituting a rates tribunal. Under this safeguard to the public the policy of amalgamation is shorn off all its dangers. And so the fusion in mail week of all the lines in the south of England, including the London and South Western, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, together with three lines in the Isle of Wight, in Cornwall, etc., may be taken as an unmistakable evidence of the Companies desire to make their internal organisation as economical and efficient as possible.

People in this country would not, perhaps be very much interested in the details of this great amalgamation scheme; though even here we are bound to point out that the yield to the shareholders of such an enterprise, with all its risks of fluctuations, is not in any way more favourable than the terms granted to the subscribers to the sterling loans of the Government of India. We have been too long accustomed to accepting without challenge the financial exploits of the India Office, not to be struck with the details of this great deal involving a capital of £144,846,797. In spite of the statutory brake of a Rates Tribunal, which settles a schedule of standard charges to be made by the amalgamated Company, the charges being fixed in the first instance on such a basis as will, with the other sources of revenue allowed under the Act, yield an annual net revenue equal to the revenue of 1913 of all the constituent companies,—it is hoped to obtain a return to the various kinds of stock holders equal to that of 1921. Similar fusion is also proposed for the Scottish railways.

This augurs well for the future of the combine and makes, at first sight, an excellent plea for private management. We in India, however, must not adopt the obvious moral of such adventures in high finance without pinch of salt. For private mangement of the Indian State-owned railways never in all its long history shown a single instance of effecting internal economies, which alone could justify if at all the entretment to private management of such great services of immense public utility. Neither in capital expenditure nor in revenue earning have the Indian railways shown that scrupulous regard to the proper principles of economic manage ment which is the best justification of the British railways in private hands. And even in Great Britain the moral of the new combine is not what it seems to be. The real significance of the amalgamation is that private enterprise has realised the advantages of large scale operation as permitting the greatest possible economy in internal management. The natural, logical end of this process is inevitably such a concentration of all effective authority of management that for all practical purposes of public utility it would be a single concern of a monopolistic character. And this peculiarity needs but to be pointed out to make all true lovers of real economy convinced advocates of State enterprise and State management of such concerns.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTOD S."

The President of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Seymour L. Cromwell, recently delivered an address in New York on the conditions under which dealings in securities are warranted. In view of the fact that the present financial debacle through which Bombay is passing which is due partly to the operations on the Stock Exchange, suggestions made in this address will be instructive as well as interesting. The President held that the fundamental principle of the Stock Exchange is to provide an open market for the free and untrammelled purchase and sale of the securities in which its members are authorised to deal. The Stock Exchange occupies now a very big place in the national economics and the main function which the President attributed to it is now considered of so supreme a significance as to elevate it to a leading position in the commercial and financial world. The war demonstrated how much greater than it had been supposed is the consequence of the Stock Exchanges, but, as the "Economist" observes, it remains for the latter themselves to give such a lift to their business as will place the Stock Exchange work on a plane with banking and other branches of, what for lack of a better term may be called, high finance. Then comes a definition which may be borne in mind by the authorities of the local Stock Exchange at a time when its affairs are in a cruse and when, rightly or wrongly, people clamour for outside interference. The true function of the Stock Exchange is to provide a market, as mentioned above, in which securities can be first of all readily bought. Selling comes into it as a matter of course, but sales are a minor part of the matter. The investor wants a channel in which to utilise spare capital. In his dealings with stock brokers he looks for every protection that can be afforded to safeguard him from accepting spurious bonds, forged transfers and wiles of unscrupulous share sellers. It is interesting to note that London definitely declined the offer of a Royal Charter when it was held out to the Stock Exchange by the Commissioners some forty years ago, and in New York the same considerations are held to apply in view of freedom of dealings being of greater importance to such an institution than could be possible under a method whereby Government interference would have the right to make itself felt. The President of the New York Stock Exchange lays down certain basic rules of procedure that must be enforced if the Stock Exchange is to provide an open market, and he sets out a few propositions which may be very briefly stated as follows:—

(1). Any security offered for sale shall be sold at the best possible price which any member of the Exchange is willing to pay at the time the offer is made, and, conversely, any purchaser of securities shall obtain them at the lowest price at which anyone is willing to sell.

(2). Every transaction shall represent a 'bone-fide' purchase and sale, this fact to be made manifest by the prompt publication on both sides of the name of the broker on the other side.

(3). Both sides of every transaction shall be responsible and good for their bargains. The moment there is the slightest doubt on this point, the facilities of the Exchange must be immediately withdrawn.

SUBSIDISING SHIPS.

The question of Government help for building up an Indian Mercantile Marine occupies now a foremost place in the economic and political agitation going on in this country. The keenness of the American Government to establish her own mercantile marine on a stable and permanent basis is seen by the fact that the Jones Bill became law in June 1920 and within two years from that the Congress is again debating a Bill which is to be known as the Merchant Marine Act of 1922. Dr. Zimmerman, Professor of Commerce in James Millikin University Illinois, has contributed his views on the subject to an American paper. These views are interesting as coming from one who is neither an advocate nor a denouncer. He says the question of subsidies is inseparably linked up with the greater and wider problem of a national merchant marine. We must believe in the latter before we can agree to the former. This faith ought to be created in our people, faith in an Indian Mercantile Marine. Unfortunately we have been so accustomed in various matters both political and economic, to have almost a hopeless dependence upon foreign agencies that what is taken as a truism and a platitude in western countries enjoying independence is here considered in the light of an extreme difficult problem for which a consistent educational campaign should be undertaken. Tariff duties for the protection of industries are a part of the political and administrative machinery of every country, not excepting England at present. And yet as soon as a Fiscal Commission recommends proposals which are at the best mild with regard to the adjustment of tariffs to suit the Indian political and economic conditions, Anglo-Indian papers begin to howl at the wickedness and want of common-sense and intelligence which are responsible for even a proposal of such a character. In a similar way subsidising of ships directly or indirectly forms a part of the campaign of all the civilised countries for having their own national mercantile marine. This common truism, however is not accepted here and the result is we have to fight tooth and nail before we get it accepted as the ordinary policy of the Government of this country. Dr. Zimmerman says "I believe in an American Merchants Marine mainly for three reasons. It helps us to build up our foreign trade, it increases our prestige abroad and is a necessary supplement to our Navy, the size of which is determined by the recent 5-5-3 agreement." Dr. Zimmerman is opposed on principle to the seeking of subsidies but looking to the present circumstances of America he favours the same. The reasons which he gives for such an attitude may just be the reasons which an Indian publicist or a commercial magnate would advance now-a-days.

REASONS FOR SUBSIDIES.

Firstly, because it is ethically justified as an answer to similar, perhaps more veiled, measure taken by our competitors. Students of the Indian economic conditions need not be told how any big Indian venture attempting to capture even to a minor extent foreign or coastal shipping freights are defeated by foreign combines. Mr. Narottam Morarjee showed how the undue preference given to these foreign combines conduced to giving them an undue advantage even in our own markets against indigenous concerns which consequently had very little prospect of making themselves successful competitors. Secondly, a subsidy is to be favoured for psychological effect. Thirdly, a shipping subsidy will save from the scrap-heap some of the American national ships for which the taxpayer had to pay a stiff price; naturally this argument does not apply to the Indian case. And finally "a ship subsidy will accelerate the process of properly balancing our merchant marine, which at present is short of fast and large passenger, combination and cargo liners and contains more than we need of the line of tankers and general cargo carriers." Supposig these subsidies are granted, Dr. Zimmerman thinks, that shipowners should not sit with folded hands in the hope that subsidies will achieve everything. In fact, that he thinks is that subsidies are crutches, and we must exercise our muscles to get our sea legs. To this end anything which can be done to assure ships a better ratio of out-bound and in-bound cargoes will be equal, if not superior, to many subsidies. Nor must we forget the positive measures like the training schools for crews officers and shipping clerks, college or university courses in ocean transportation and all its ramifications, laboratories to encourage technical progress, etc. etc. to be undertaken.

THE KHADDAR CAMPAIGN.

An English writer in a local weekly, "the Socialist", observes that British exports of cotton yarn have fallen from 210 million lbs. in 1913 to 146 million lbs. in 1921, and of cotton piecegoods from 7,075 million yards in 1913 to 2,903 million yards in 1921. The writer does not, of course, believe that all this reduction has been the result of the Khaddar campaign. In fact, he, like many other socialist writers, is not in favour of such a campaign at all. He refers to "Gandhi campaign in India having been blown skyhigh" and finds in the increasing damages done by the cotton bollweevil and the strong competition of the United States causes for this decline in British trade. He emphasises however, that this reduction is "the writing on the walls of the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges", and that "spells ruin if it continues not only for Lancashire but for the Banks of Britain." Further on he observes that "Lancashire has for a century been a fountain from which a flood of profits wide, deep, and torrential has swept out to all the waiting channels of world investment. Now this fountain threatens to run slow, to run shallow, to run dry." I do not mind if it is the Khaddar campaign, as is believed, which is the cause or whether there is any other cause, but the one interesting factor is that the fountain threatens to run dry. In the Khaddar we have not then at least one potent weapon which needs to be utilised well to strike hard and sharp. The very idea of a weapon and striking hard is, perhaps, remote from the Khaddar which is associated with the sentiment of non-violence. These terms, may, however, like the fire-and-blood of the Salvation Army be taken in an allegorical sense—by those who are wholehoggers.

JOTTINGS.

A LEGAL DECISION OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE.

Echos of the Farrow's Bank failure were heard in an interesting case in the Court of Appeal London. It appears that a Mr. H. J. Voyee, a customer of the Bank, and payer of a cheque for £1493, had paid in that cheque at a country branch of the said Bank for collection and crediting to his account. The Bank then failed. The question was whether Mr. Voyee was entitled to be paid in full, or was he to rank as one of the ordinary creditors of the Bank, receiving the usual dividend. Mr. Justice Astbury, before whom the case had originally come on a summons for directions, had held that after the Bank had started that it would not so act, it had no longer ceased to act as going concern, and had any authority from Mr. Voyee to take his money received by them after the stoppage and convert it into the money of the Bank. Hence the money was never collected by Farrow's Bank at a time when they could convert it into their own money, and so Mr. Voyee was entitled to be paid the amount of his cheque in full. The liquidator of the Bank appealed against this decision; but the Court of appeal affirmed the original decision and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF IN PRACTICE.

The September Returns of the Foreign Trade of America do not by any means illustrate the effects in practice of the new Tariff Law for the simple reason that the tariff had not then come into operation. The September imports of merchandise totalled 232 million dollars as against 271 million dollars in August; while the September exports amounted to 317 million dollars as against 302 million in August. But even if these figures do not show the effects in practice to the new tariff they at least indicate the direction in which practical results may be expected—a steadily growing surplus of exports. To meet this surplus gold was imported to the extent of $29,315,000 in September as against $19,092,208 imported in August. But not withstanding the increased import of gold— which, by the way, is surprising in view of the commonly accepted belief that all the available surplus of the world's gold has already been exported to America, whose Federal Reserve of gold amounted to $3213 million in October 1922—there is a much larger balance of exports left unpaid than in August; and the American problem is how to obtain payment for this steadily increasing balance. A way out of the probable tangle seems to have been found in the reported offer of the U.S.A. Tariff Commission to lower the duties under the Fordney Tariff on French made goods. After a meeting if the representatives of the majority of French Chambers of Commerce, the merchants and manufacturers in that country have been circularised on the American offer, with a request to furnish individual opinions on the offer. The opinions, when received will be transmitted to the U. S. A. Tariff Commission; and definite negotiations will then be taken in hand to effect specific reductions in duties upon French goods. If it be right to assume that this move on the part of America represents the first step in a series of special treaties to reduce the actual burden of the duties, the danger to the trade between countries on the two shores of the Atlantic would not be quite so great as might at first be apprehended; and the solution of the problem indicated above may not be quite as remote as all existing circumstances have conspired to make it.

WORLD SHIPPING.

The ship building and allied statistics for the year ending June 30, 1922 issued by Lloyd's make a most interesting reading, involving very considerable changes from last year. Compared to 1920-21, the construction of 623 vessels of 2,523,992 gross tonnage, to which classification was assigned by Lloyd's Register, sohwed a decrease of about 22 per cent; though the figure for 1921-22 was higher than any pre-war record. Again the plans for new construction passed during the year were lower than any in the last 35 years. The probable explanation is found in the increase by 15 million tons over the pre-war figure of the world's shipping; for during the prevailing world depression there is not business enough even for existing shipping, let alone new construction That this is the true explanation is further evidenced by the fact that the United States has fallen off very sharply in the list of new constructions. While British ship-yards claim 406 vessels of 1,536,423 tons, America built only 45 vessels of 286,539 tons only. The most noteworthy feature of this year's construction is the increasing importance of "oil burners." Fifty-nine vessels of 226,404 tons were fitted with internal combustion engines using heavy oil. As against 297 vessels of 234,287 tons using oil fuel in July 1914, there were in July 1922,1620 ships of 1,542160 tons of similar construction, exclusive of vessels having oil fuel appliances aggregating 14,464,162. What does this silent revolution portend.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The expected has happened in the discussion on the new constitution of this body. The Committee asked for, and by a majority obtained leave, to withdraw their proposals for a new constitution thereby admitting, by implication, that the new rules were as ill-conceived as they were in-opportune in the opinion of the general meeting of the Chamber. We have no desire to give unnecessary prominence to this unhappy controversy which, we trust, will be safely ended by a special Committee to consider the changes, for which we understand a requisition has been duly submitted. But we cannot help noticing one point of grave constitutional importance. The new rules, as drafted and presented by the Committee were admittedly the most serious piece of work turned out by the present Committee. That work obviously did not meet with the approval of the general body which, in two successive meetings, turned down almost evry innovation suggested by the Committee. The verdict of the general meeting practically amounts to an unqualified vote of censure upon the present Committee. It is idle to speculate what the position of the Committee would have done to avert this fiasco had he been at the helm the last two Seasons. But the usual fact remains that the fiasco has occurred, and that, on the principle of collective responsibility, the entire Committee must bear the blame. What will the Committee do?

A Reuter telegram of last week, summarising Mr. Ainscough's report on the prospects of British trade with India, seems to take an unduly favourable view of that question. We should have been glad of a little statistical evidence to warrant the belief that "the low water-mark has been passed," and that "the boycott movement is steadily losing ground." Had Mr. Ainscough paid more attention to some of the outbursts of the anti-Indian Press in Britain, ever since the summary version of the Fiscal Commission findings had been cabled to London, he would have felt a greater esitation in indulging in a vein of ill-timed optimism. The boycott movement is not played out. What is more; if the findings of the Fiscal Commission are honestly and consistently given effect to, the prospects of British exports to this country must be considerably diminished. It is true, British enterprise has still a chance of out-manoeuvring the Government of India's new policy, by imitating the Americans and establishing their industries in this country under the, to them unnecessary, shelter of a protectionist policy. But we have no doubt even the present "representatives" of India will see through the fallacy of free investment by foreign capitalists in India, and take precautions accordingly. The conflict of racial interests, which, Mr. Ainscough has noticed, already begins to colour business conditions in India, will provide in the next few years a far more serious problem of national economy than any to which we have been hitherto accustomed. For our part we see no reason to entertain any hopes of a rosy future in this regard, so long as England depends on just that kind of foreign trade in which India decides to build up herself her own industries. Mr. Ainscough may, because he is paid to cherish the pious hope that, on Lancashire's accepting the Indian contril of India's financial and fiscal policy,—a fact, be it noted in passing, still very far from being accomplished,—the import trade and the mill industry would make smooth progress side by side to the ultimate benefit of the consumer. But we can forsesee no such happy consummation unless Britain radically reorganises herself economically, the next decade is going to be a period of the most strenuous struggle, in which Brish victory does not by any means seem to be a foregone conclusion with Britain's present industrial equipment.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE.

As a pendant to Mr. Ainscough's review, we may add the following figures, taken from the London Economist" of October 21st last. The first table gives British exports of cloth, and the 2nd of yarn in the first nine months of each year.

1913	Yds.	5,350,2278,900	£73,659,119
1920	sq. yds,	3,540,477,100	" 242,732,477
1921	" "	1,866,341,100	" 100,045,277
1922	" "	3,068,278,700	" 108,637,067
1913	lbs.	154,761,700	£ 11,022,055
1920	" "	118,447,700	" 37,656,977
1921	"	90,592,600	" 15,987,327
1922	"	158,363,900	" 20,763,425

In each case the 1922 record is distinctly heartening and in the case of yarn it has even surpassed the pre-war figure. But in both cases the recovery is due to a very substantial reduction in prices. To reach and maintain the best pre-war level, Lancashire would have to consent to a price level materially similar to that of 1913. But will they ever be able to accept such a cut in prices?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Nov 13th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	—
Dec.	14 66
Jan.	14 48
Feb.	—
Mar.	14 20
April	—
May	14 01
June	—
July	13 73
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 90
Egyptians Jan.	18 75
March.	18 90
May	19 05

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, Nov 13th

	To-days Prices.
Futures at New York.	Dec 26·20
	Jan. 26·06
	Mar. 25·97
	May. 25·75

Liverpool, Nov, 13th

Cotton Det. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan. 14·36
	Mar 14·10
	May 13·93
	July 13·89

London, Nov 13th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/3 25/32 Firm
Bar Gold £ 4/12/3 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

To-day Reuter reported an advance of 18 points in New York and a decline of 37 points in Liverpool. The advance in New York Market was due to shorts covering and trade buying, whilst the decline in the Liverpool market was due to heavy long liquidation and unfavourable Political news.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 493 and after declining a rupee or so, advanced steadily upto Rs. 496½ on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses, again eased to Rs. 492½ on profit taking by Cutcha Candy Brokers, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 493½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 493. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 495½. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 441, advanced, on buying by Offices, to Rs. 446½, the rate then declined to Rs. 443½ on selling by Cutcha Candy Brokers and again advanced to Rs. 446 on general buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 444 advanced to Rs. 449 on buying by Offices. It then declined to Rs. 443½ on buying by Cutcha Candy Brokers, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 445 F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 361 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. Local Millwalas and shippers were buying nice stapled lots of C. P. No. 1 and No. 2 qualities and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 14th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	491 1/2
ull good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	445
ine Oomra	March.	445

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14th.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	492
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	361
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	446
"	March	446

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14th

Description,	Super-fine	Fine	Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind						
Punjab	—	—	.75	365	345	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	425	410	395	—	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	400	380	360	—	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	380	370	340	—	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	400	380	360	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	420	400	400

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Nov. 1922.

Cotton	2,542 Bales.
Wheat	1,384 Qrtrs.
Linseed	1,60 "
Rape, etc.	1,910 "
Ongelliyseed	1,90 "
Poppyseed	600 "
Groundnuts	1,054 "
Castorseed	3,994 "
Rice	1,85 "
Myrabolams	2,01 "
Cottonseed	7,11 "
Mowraseed	1,485 "
Gram	2,586 "
Jawar	3,82 "
Masur	— "
Barley	36 "
Majry	1,922 "
Coal	4,007 Tons

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 14th.

Weekly Report.	Year. 1922-23 Bs.	Year. 1921-22 Bs.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 10th Nov. to 13th Nov. 1922	13,542	18,929	—5387
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 13th Nov. 1922	81,793	33,65,33	—25,7740
Shipments for the bi-week from 1 th November to 13th 6th Novr. 1922			
Europe	47,11	20,047	—15336
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1 ,08	15,607	—13899
Total ..	64,19	35,654	—29234
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 13th Novr. 1922.—			
Europe	1,11,864	1,6 ,758	—528?9
China,	3,838	25,[illegible]	—21169
Japan	1,57,193	2, 8.719	—51526
Coast Ports	7,19	4,135	— 3459
Total ..	2,80, 6	4,2 1	—128525
Afloat in Harbour			
Europe	9 93	2397	—7026
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2600	17609	—14009

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 24 to 25 up.

We have received the following cable from

For other Commercial see page 16.

A BOON

To Investors and Speculators in Cotton, Shares and Stocks, Gold, Silver, Yarn, Linseed and American figure and the best adviser, foretelling the correct months and years of success and failure in business with important dates of their occurrences.

Don't miss the opportunity. Come and ask the important information from the expert Astrologer:—

Mr. GIRJASHANKAR C. JOSHI, P. O. Box No. 3510, or see him personally at his residence, Bombay Commercial and Astrological Office, Girgaum Tram Terminus, Goverdhandass Building, Bombay.

This little Stove does all these things

IN fact, it is a whole kitchen range packed into so small a space and so light in weight that it can be carried to any point where you desire to connect it. Hotpoint will cook an entire meal electrically, which means that it will cook it perfectly. It meets the every-day household need and is an unequalled convenience for special occasions. It is the most efficient method of preparing food because all of the heat goes into the cooking. The quick operation of the Hotpoint Radiant Grill is a prominent characteristic of all

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Branches: Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. Kelkar on the C.D.C. Report, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

Urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. (newly elected) 6 p. m., Krishna Building., Hornby Road.

Public meeting: Mission of Help, Excelsior Theatre, 6-45 p. m.

Professor N. G. Damle's lecture on Psychology at the Elphinstone College, 4 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 17.

The mail S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind", with the mails of the 2nd instant, expected to arrive at 7 a. m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

The s.s. "Morea," with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Women's Meeting to protest against Hakimji's party for recommending entry into Councils, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p. m., Mrs. Gokhalay to preside.

MONDAY, November 20.

Their Excellencys' visitors' books kept at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GANPATRAO BHIWAJI NAIK—M. A. H. S. (Chicago U. S. A.) proprietor Messrs G. B. Naik & Co., Watch makers and Jewellers, Bombay 5th November 1922, at Sholapur.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Constantinople is restored.

MR. BYAHATTI.

Mr. R.R. Byahatti of Hubli who has recently been called to the English Bar, is arriving in Bombay by the S. S. "Kaser-i-Hind" on the 17th instant.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The first Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Clerks of the General Traffic Manager's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway will be offered at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 9 a.m.

AN EXPLANATION.

Miss Alice Jordan, Private Nurse, Registered No. 199 No. 6 "Kasgumbhoy Mansions" Ripon Road, Byculla writes to us:—

The co-defendant mentioned in the divorce suit—Mithi Bai Sorabji Bottlewalla; versus Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla—as Nurse Jordan is not Nurse Miss Alice Jordan.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE FOR ALANDI FAIR

A squad of 20 Volunteers of the above division left Bombay on the 13th instant, for Alandi, 12 miles off Poona, to render "Frist-aid and medical relief amongst the pilgrims on the occasion of the ensuing Kartika Ekadashi fair at Alandi as usual.

INDIAN-MADE COMPASSES.

The Compass Manufacturing Co., Compass box manufacturers of Nadid are the sole manufacturers of students' compass boxes, (primary and scholar sets) equal in quality and workmanship to foreign ones, generally used by students for Drawing and Geometry. In regard to prices these articles compare very favourably with articles of foreign make and deserve support.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

Three fellowships tenable upto the end of April 1923, in the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad are invited. The applicants must be graduates accepting the ideals of the Gujarat Vidyapith. They will be expected to engage in advanced studies and to do such College work as is assigned to them. Applications should reach the Principal before the 25th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Umlazi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 19th instant instead of on the 17th instant as previously notified.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S. S. "Nirpura" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Friday the 17th instant instead of on the 14th instant as previously notified.

JAMNAGAR—DWARKA RAILWAY.

Lieut. Col. Barron, Senior Government Inspector of Railways having inspected the Jamnagar Khambhlija Section of the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway construction on the 6th November in the company of Messrs. Nissen-Postonji and Desai the Engineer-in-Chief Executive and Assistant Engineers respectively, has authorized its opening with immediate effect. The portion between Jamnagar and Khambhalia was accordingly declared open to all description of traffic on and from the 7th of November 1922.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominatiins are hereby invited for the election of delegates to the ensuing Gaya Congress, from the members of the Byculla D.C.C. Nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the office of the Committee daily from 8-30 to 11 a. m. and from 5 to 8 p.m. up to the evening of the 25th instant. The election will take place on the 26th instant. Only those members whose names have been registered till the evening of the 13th instant are entitled to vote. The register if members, is kept open for inspection by members during office hours.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swaraj Sangh will be held in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Shri Ram Chowk to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p. m. when Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, "Kesari", Poona, will deliver a lecture on the C. D. Committee's Report. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY 'G' WARD DIST. COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of management of the above Committee will be held today (Wednesday) at 8 p. m. (S.T.) in the office of the Committee at Chhapra Building, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PRO. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (newly elected) will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROF. DAMLE'S LECTURE ON PSYCHOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay Prof. N. G. Damle of the Fergusson College will deliver post-graduate lectures on Psychology on the 16th 17th and 18th of this month at 4 p. m. in the Elphinstone College Sanskrit Room No. 48.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, B. A., (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "Life at Oxford" in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Saturday next (the 18th instant) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) when the hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Martin will preside.

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RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 18th instant) at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mrs Avantikebai Gokhalay for expressing Women's emphatic protest against the recommendations of Hakim Ajmal Khan's party for entry into Councils. Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya will speak on the ocasion. All women are invited to attend.

DAWOODI BORAH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The following appeal has been issued to the Dawoodi Borah community by the Hony. Secy. of the Dawoodi Borah Educational Conference.

Faithful Brethren, Our Prophet Mohomed, (Peace of God be on him) has said "Talabulilm Farizatoon Ala Kulle Muslimin Wa Muslimatin" meaning "to receive education is incumbent on every **Muslim** male and female." Every Dawoodi Borah is Muslim. It is therefore incumbent upon every Dawoodi Borah to receive education. The Educational Conference we are going to hold on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month is the third of its kind. It is therefore incumbent under the above text, upon every Dawoodi Bohra to attend this Conference. Any wish or order proceeding from any person holding the position inferior to that of the Prophet, which compels or has the effect of compelling, directly or indirectly, not to attend the said Conference cannot be complied with or acted upon; as such compliance, or such acting upon, would be contrary to the aforesaid text of the Prophet. Every Dawoodi Borah is therefore hereby cordially invited to attend the said Conference on the said dates, as such attendance would mean to obey the dictates of the Prophet (Peace of God be on him).

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Through Mr. G. R. Khairaz	5
"Bande Khoda"	21
C. T. Kachhy	5
S. G. Sawant	15
S. R. Rustam Fram	10
Govandas Kasandas Nanavati	5

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

After quiet morning jute shares made sharp rise all round this afternoon with strong buying enquiry which remained unsatisfied at the close. Alliances were done at Rs. 500, Lasdownes at Rs. 303, Lothians at Rs. 350 and Kankmarrahs at Rs. 450. Other good features were Cheyoit, Budge Budge, Gourepore, Lawrence, National, New Central and Standard. Howrahs fell early the day to Rs. 44-4 but closed a rupee higher. Clives also cleared a point on the day. Reliances were in good demand at the close at Rs. 45-8. Northbrooks were done at Rs. 58. Cotton share were inactive and dull with prices showing little change. Coal section contained some bright features. Pench Valleys were taken up to Rs. 31 but closed easier. Inquiry was also noticed for Baraboni, Bengal, Bhalgora, Bokaro, Ramgurh, Kalapahari and Kesonda: (at low rates) in New Beerbhooms, Sathgram and Seebpore. Industrials were quiet and business was on a very restricted scale. Indian Wood Products were quoted at Rs. 7-8, Marshalls had a fair quantity up to Rs. 50-8. Tea section was quiet and very few contracts were put through and prices inclined to be easier. The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. Bonds (1927) at 100-12, 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) 100-14, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) at par..

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contributory) at 342 s.l.

Railways:— Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 64 s.l.

Cotton:—Dunbar 304 and (pref) 185 s.l., Kesoram 10-14.

Jute:—Alliance 519, Anglo-India 342 x.d., Auckland 175, Baranagore 121, Birla 7, Budge Budge 450, Caledonian 475 s.l., Cheviot 208, Clive 35-14, Dalhousie 368, Empire 50-8, Delta 462-8 s.l., Fort Gloster 800, Fort Gloster (pref) 107 f.u.d., Fort William 316, Gourepore 654 c.d. s.l., Howrah 45-4, Kankinarrah 458, Lansdowne 308, Lawrence 458, Lothian 360, National 282, Northbrook 60-8, Nuddea 51, Standard 390, Reliance 46, Union 478.

Coal:—Baraboni 14-10, Bengal 835, Bokaro Ramgurh 39-8, Burradhemo 7, Burrakur 33-12, Ghusick and Muslia 25-4, Imperial 11-8, Kesonda and Nyadee 25-12 s.l., Pench Valley 30, Sutikdih 10-4, Talcher 9.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 51-8, Russa Engineering 25-0 s.l., Hooghly Flour 40-8, Behar Rice 2-8, British India Corporation (ord) 9 and (defd) 18-4 s.l., Crawford and Co. 1-8, Indian Wood Products 7-12, Purnea Rice 6-8, Commercial Property Annas 12. Assam Saw Mills 5, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9.

Tea:—Bishnauth 16-8, Gohpur 9, Singell 47, Teenali 12.

Debentures:—5½ per cent for William Jute 85, 6 per cent Reliance Jute 93, 5½ per cent Union Jute 93.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and three-fourth pence and demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-five thirty-two pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR DESERTING WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged Mrs. F. Hassam alias Mason, a European woman with deserting the workhouse.

Sergeant McCulloch deposed that the accused was arrested on the 13th instant for disorderly behaviour and was placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates yesterday morning who warned and discharged her.

During the enquiry it was found that she had been to the Workhouse but had deserted it.

Warder Fernandez of the Workhouse said and did not return. She had been in jail that she had been to the workhouse on the 6th instant, and went out in search of work and did not return. She had been i jail twice and in the workhouse four times.

Inspector Klien said that she had been deported from Rangoon and Calcutta and they were thinking of deporting her from Bombay. She was carrying on prostitution and had been brought to Court several times.

The accused on being questioned denied the allegation that she was a prostitute and said "Had I been so I would have been in diamonds and not in these rags. I don't know why I should go to the workhouse when I have a husband drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced her to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of five months. While leaving the court she said to Inspector Klien, "Wait till I come."

CONVICTIONS FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Punter charged Ramchandra Tukaram, driven of motor-car No. 6249 with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

The prosecution story was that the accused was driving his car along Queen's Road in a rash and negligent manner on the 31st October.

The accused pleaded guilty. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Before the same magistrate, Dashrath Deram, motor driver of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was, next, charged with rash and negligent driving. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

VICTIM OF SHOOTING.

On Sunday at 4 p.m. Bhudhia Gosaya (10) a Hindu boy residing with his mother at Kuthri, Kolaba District, was seated with his mother when a party of five persons dressed in English costume came there. One of the party fired a shot which struck Bhudhia in the stomach causing a wound. He was brought to Bombay to the J. J. Hospital and the buck shot was extracted. Bhudhia died on Tuesday as the shot seemed to have penetrated the liver.

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning Lieut. Commander A. C. A. Janion, R. N., Pay Master, R.I.M. Service, met with a fatal riding accident near the Railway level crossing at Church Gate Station.

Mr. Janion was riding a horse on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday. While about a hundred yards from the level crossing the horse suddenly became restive and Mr. Janion lost his control over it. On arriving at the level crossing the horse dashed against the gates and fell throwing Mr. Janion violently on the ground. Mr. Janion sustained severe injuries on the head and body to which he succumbed on the spot.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT,

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Acts should be extended to December 31st, as regards dwelling houses and to August 31st 1924, as regards business premises. It is clear that in the latter case the supply has overtaken the demand and the rents have appreciably gone down. The conditions in Karachi are however somewhat different as there unlike Bombay there is plenty of room for expansion. We are convinced that the extension originally proposed in the Bill before us, viz., up to 31st of August 1924, is for Karachi quite sufficient.

We think, to have a sliding scale of increases, ranging from 15 per cent. on rent of 1916 for smaller premises to 33 1/3 per cent. (the figure originally proposed by the bill) for the bigger premises in place of the 10 per cent. increase given by the present Acts. Here again it was considered necessary to provide a modified scale for Karachi where rents are lower.

We also had before us representations from (1) certain charitable societies which provide rooms for poor people at a rent which is under market rate and which their rules preclude them from raising, and (2) from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, as regards co-operative building societies. Each prays to be exempted from the provisions of the Rent Acts and in each case the representation appears to us to be well-grounded. Each case has to be dealt with on its merits, whereas to draft rules which would be universally applicable would be a matter of great complexity. We have accordingly introduced this amendment into the Bill.

We have amended the proposed addition to the definition of tenant to make it clear that it has no retrospective effect; and to avoid litigation, have required the written consent of the landlord to sub-letting.

MR. A. N. SURVE'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

"The sliding scale proposed by the majority does not deal justice evenhandedly between the tenants and landlords. It protects the former and sacrifices the latter. It also gives full increase of 23 1/3 per cent. to the landlords of premises fetching a rent of Rs. 500 and more, who are rich and would not be any the worse even if no increase is given to them; whereas landlords of small premises who are dependent on their properties for a living are given an increase of 5 per cent only. Out of 16,094 landlords in Bombay the "Lordly Income" of no less than 7,469 does not come up to Rs. 300 per annum. If an increase of 5 per cent only is given to them then their monthly income of Rs. 25 would increase to Rs. 26 and annas 4. They are supposed to maintain themselves, their families, pay municipal taxes and defray the expenses of ordinary repairs out of Rs. 26 and annas 4, which they get out of their property. Is it possible to defray these expenses out of this small income? The majority argue that is more increase—which even they admit is necessary—is given it would cause hardship to the tenants. So far as I understand their argument, it comes to this that the landlords must be made to suffer not for any fault of theirs but because it would cause hardship to the tenants. Is it just to punish the suffering landlords vicariously, especially when all the employees—who form the tenant class—have got an increase in their income of from 50 to 200 per cent and even more?

The majority have framed their scale on the assumptions that the capacity to pay rent determines the richness of a person and the richer the man the lesser is the need to protect him. I humbly submit that both of these assumptions are not correct. It is undesirable to introduce distinctions between rich and poor tenants in Acts which were framed to deal rough and ready justice in an emergency. The extension of the Acts beyond 31st August 1924 is not necessary. It must be remembered that both Acts are restrictive and the second Rent Act is penal in addition. For these reasons they must not be kept in force for a day longer than is absolutely necessary."

C. D. COMMITTEE REPORT.

QUESTION OF ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swaraj Sangh, a public meeting was held at the Gandharva Mahavidyalya, Shri Ram Square, last night, with a view to discuss the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. There was an attendance of about five hundred persons.

The president, at the outset, said he believed that they were then on the eve of party system. Party system depended for its propaganda on the pulpit, Press and the platform. Personally he was against the pulpit being included in politics, for it must confine its attention to polemics. As regards the Press, he said, it was very powerful, either for good or evil. He did not know if they had heard that when that great Guru, Lokmanya Tilak, was in England, he endeavoured to have some stastical figures, taken from the Blue Books, published in the English papers which did not care to publish them. Some of his friends asked the Lokmanya then, to have them advertised in some papers. But for that advertisement, the papers demanded from him £8,000 to publish. Thereafter, about thirty newspapers were selected to publish those figures, but out of them only one newspaper promised to publish them. Such was the power of the Press in England. They found in Bombay the Press divided. For instance the "Times of India" was Anglo-Indian and the "Bombay Chronicle" was Anglo-Moslem. When Mr. Benjamin Horniman was the Editor of the "Chronicle," he had identified himself with Indians, but Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, though he was an Englishman had not identified himself with Indians. When Mr. Horniman was in the "Chronicle," they used to read excellent articles about Indian affairs, but Sir George Lloyd, had come to Bombay to deport him. Now the time had come when "Benji" (Mr. B. G. Horniman) as he was fondly called by some people, must come and George must go.

So far as the platform was concerned, he said, it must have some importance. Persons attended meetings for two purposes, viz. to "cheer" and "jeer" the speakers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the subject matter of that night was the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. He congratulated the country that it had at last arrived at a stage when the idea of discipline was making room for the welfare of the country. For two years the country was making discipline, and it was in the interests of the country that it should be now carefully observed. The moment discipline went away the interests of the country were flung aside and they should speak out their mind before the country. In the same spirit they had six of the best and bright leaders of the Civil Disobedience Committee, who had spoken out their minds. In view of that fact the speaker was bold ahd courageous enough that night to speak out his mind. Even the "Bombay Chronicle" came out with a warning that there should be no intolerance of views. The speaker thought that there were still some places where difference of views was not tolerated. Whether they agreed with one party or not they must give a fair and quiet hearing to every speaker of whatever shade of opinion. The country must, therefore, congratulate the Civil Disobedience Committee for its good report. No doubt, the report had its differences. On eight questions out of nine the members of the Committee were agreed; on six questions they were unanimous and on the question of the boycott of Councils, they were divided. He was glad that Hakim Ajmal Khan Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel were in favour of contesting the elections. The question of the boycott of Councils was the only question remaining for discussion. He would like to say what point of view the Maharashtra Nationalists had got on that fundamental question.

ENTERING COUNCILS "TO WRECK" REFORMS

Continuing, he said it was a well known fact that the Maharashtrians had agreed to enter the Councils since the 8th of September 1921, and it was, therefore, a deliberate falsehood to say that they had formed that opinion after Mahatma Gandhi was sent to jail. So it was, to his mind not cowardice on the part of the Maharashtrians to take advantage of the absence of that great leader, Mahatma Gandhi. It remains to be seen how those who swore in the name of that great man acted up to his principles. The "Bombay Chronicle" had often stated that the Maharashtrians were now taking advantage of the absence of Mahatma Gandhi by contesting the elections. The merits of the case were very admirably summed up in the note of dissent of Mr. V. J. Patel, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru. He did not like to weary them with the whole report but the only question was whether they would allow the nation to be divided hampering their national progress. To-day they found some people acutely losing their appetite and sleep because there was the reference to the Councils. They did not say at all that by entering the Councils they would be able to get Swarajya sooner. He would say with all firmness that they wanted to enter the Councils with a view to wreck the Reforms. But what did they actually find in the city with regard to the question of the boycott of Councils? They found "Tilecca" Non-Cooperators of the Marwadi Vidyalaya protesting against their contesting the elections. They must bear in mind that for constitutional precedents, in England even the House of Commons had refused to grant budgets. Not only that but they had killed their own King Charles I. Now all that was done with a view to keep up the policy. Even Mr. M. R. Jayakar had said that "given sufficient provocation, he would have no objection to obstruction." Now the underlying idea of the C. D. Report was that there was ample provocation already, and it had begun with the Punjab atrocities and Khilafat wrongs. So long as that provocation existed, then, certainly they must obstruct. Mr. Jayakar, to his mind, was quite right when he expressed those views. The whole policy of Government up to now was one of constant and shameless provocation. Taken in that light, there was no difference between Mr. Javakar's point of view and the signatories of the Report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. Even Mr. Jinnah was agreed that obstruction was necessary. Even Mahatma Gandhi had said that the moment the Government showed a change in its policy, then they should cooperate with it.

ON THE PARTING OF WAYS.

The speaker, in conclusion explained the meaning of "responsive cooperation" and said and there should be a change for cooperation, if there was a change of heart on the part of Government. All that they were trying to do was to isolate the Government and what was wanted was "real isolation". He, then, discussed the Bardoli Programme, in all its aspects and said that by merely sticking to the programme, they would not be able to achieve Swarajya. Even Mr. C. R. Das had supported Pandit Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. V. J. Patel on the question of contesting the elections. They were, no doubt, at the parting of ways. He was fighting for entering the Councils and trying to show them, they were in the wrong. (Applause.)

Mr. D. V. Gokhale said that there was nothing new in the Report of the C. D. Committee, so far as the question of contesting the elections was concerned. He congratulated Hakim Ajmal Khan and his other colleagues who had signed the minority report of the C. D. Committee.

After one or two other speakers had addressed the meeting came to a close.

INCREASES IN RAILWAY FARES.

A PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the proposed increase of railway fares, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said from the attitude of the Railway companies towards Indian passengers it was apparent that the Indian railways were not built for the public good but for strategic purpose. Although about 95 crores of rupees were invested in Indian railways, the management was neither in the hands of the Indian public nor the State. He was of opinion that the increase of fares was proposed against the wishes of the Bombay Government by the Government of India. There was no excuse for the railway companies to say that because the transport charges had increased they proposed to increase the railway fares. If the Indian railways were thoroughly Indianized he thought the railways could be run at less expense. Besides part of the expenses incurred by the railways was absolutely neither paying nor profitable, yet they were incurring it. For instance, every week a special mail service was run for the benefit of a handful of European passengers from the Ballard Pier which was not in the interests of the country. Such unwarranted expenses naturally told upon the management which they were trying to make up by increased fares from the railway passengers.

Mr. L. R. Tairsey then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay protests against the conduct of the management of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies in continuously increasing the season ticket and ordinary fares so that they have become prohibitive to a large class of passenger traffic without in any way showing any tendency to provide more comforts as regards accommodation and other facilities to the travelling public and particularly to the third-class passenger."

Mr. S. Tairsey said India was a topsy-turvy country. When prices were going down all over the world including the railway fares, in India Railway Companies were proposing to increase the railway fares. He thought the railway management in India was run on most unbusinesslike principles. Railway stores which could be had from outside Great Briton at far cheaper rates were not bought and fancy prices were given to British-made goods. He thought if the railways were Indianized and railway stores, bought on business lines there would be no occasion for the proposed increase.

Mr. L. G. Khare, in seconding the resolution, said in the matter of salaries of railway employees there was much invidious distinction between an Anglo-India and European on the one hand and an Indian on th eother. So long as the Railway Board retained the existing powers he feared the state of things would not change.

Mr. J. G. Nensey supported the motion and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth then moved:—

"That this meeting draws the attention of the Government of Bombay (which is now busy with development schemes with the idea of increasing opportunities for the people to live on suburban areas), to the extra difficulty which the proposed enhanced fares entail upon suburban railway traffic. This meeting, therefore, hopes the Government of Bombay will advise the Railway Companies not to embark upon schemes of continual increase of fares, but to seek retrenchment in other directions."

Mr. Mavji urged the cooperators to press the Government not to increase the proposed 25 per cent. but to try to decrease by 25 per cent, from the existing charges.

Dr. Rajabali seconded and Mr. R. G. Tripathy supported the resolution and it was passed.

The following resolution was then put before the meeting by Mr. Roy Sampat and was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting appoints a deputation of the following gentlemen to see the Railway authorities, the Railway Board and the Government of India to lay the facts of the case before them:—

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Lallubhai Samaldas, L. R. Tairsey, Jivraj Nensey Mavji Govindji Seth, B. F. Bharucha, and Vithaldas Damoderdas Govindji.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURE.

A moderately good house saw the Courtneidge—Holloway Co., give an excellent performance of "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night. It is a light amusing comedy which is still drawing large audiences at the Savoy Theatre, London. It is just the thing to help one pass the evening pleasantly and it is productive if many hearty laughs, for while the plot is practically negligible, the play has the advantage of novelty and is staged in three acts, The Adventure, The Dream and The Romance. Ambrose Applejohn a retiring, methodical, middle-aged bachelor tires of his well-ordered but monotonous life and, to the horror of some of his lady relatives who manage his household affairs, he decides to sell the family house, situated in a wild spot on the Cornish coast and seek Adventure. He commissions his friend Johnny Jason "a man who could sell anything" to find him a purchaser. Jason gets busy and spreads a report that a former ancestor of Applejohn's was a famous pirate and that a huge fortune is concealed somewhere in the house. This reaches the ears of some crooks who make a determined effort to obtain the treasure. Among them is a beautiful woman who poses as a foreign fugitive, Anna Valeska, fleeing from a relentless Bolshevik spy. She seeks sanctuary in Applejohn's house and completely captivates Ambrose with her bewitching appeals to his honour bravery and tact. The Adventure closes with Ambrose and his pretty cousin, Poppy Faire, finding a parchment giving details of the pirate ancestor and the location of the treasure, which the pair decide to protect by sitting up all night and keeping guard. A man of regular habits like our hero cannot suddenly change his routine by keeping awake all night. He falls asleep and dreams. "The Dream shows us Ambrose as a blood-thirsty pirate of the olden days sailing the high seas with a villanous crew, among whom are some of the crooks who are seeking the treasure. He dreams of anither huge treasure safely locked away in his cabin and he pictures Anna Valeska as his beutiful captive maid. He keeps his crew in subjection in quite the orthodox piratical style, with a plentiful array of fire-arms and daggers, and an unending flow of picturesque but lurid invective. He awakes and then comes Romance. Jason's advertising genius is explained, the crooks are discovered and disappear and Ambrose, having had enough of adventure, resumes his old methodical life and decides that Poppy will make him a very desirable helpmate. Mr. Fred Permain made a splendid Ambrise, his intepretation of the part being well worth seeing and he made the most of the many humourouh situations. Miss Cherry Hardy as "Anna Valeska" was pleasing and effective both as the foreign fugitive and as the captive maiden of the Dream. Mr. George Graham as "Ivan Borolsky"; Miss Leslie Graham as "Poppy Faire" and Mr. Walter Hudd as "Pengard" als had important parts which helped considerably towards the evening's success. The play was repeated last night and "Abraham Lincoln" is being staged to-night.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

SARGODGA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,500 to winner Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 250 for third. A highweight for Countrybreds four years old and upwards.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-8 Morris 1
Mr. Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE 9-4 S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. S. Khanna's INDIAN APPLE 7-0 (Car.) 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar's DELIGATE 7-7 M. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Cally Apple 7-10.

Betting:—Evens on Sugar Cane, 2 to 1 against Mountain Apple, 8 to 1 against Deligate, 10 to 1 against Indian Apple.

Totes paid on five Rs. tickets Rs. 8½ for win, and Rs. 7 and 7 for places.

LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,500 to winner 500 to second and Rs. 250 to third a highweight handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Mr. T. R. Pratt's LADY WHITE 9-4 Reynold's 1
Mr. Roscoe's SEA PLANT 9-6 Capt. Bernard and Mr. Hamid Uddin Ahmed's LA FARNIE 7-9 Mr. Hoyt deadheat 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's IRISH FOLLY 9-12 Marlant 3

Also ran:—White Poppy 9-11, Phalerian 9-5, (Car 9-7) Leceister Square 9-4.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Lady White and La Farnie, 3 to 1 against Irish Folly, 4 to 1 against White Poppy and Seaplant, 6 to 1 against Leciester Square, 10 to 1 against Phalerian.

Totes paid:—On 5 Rs. tickets, Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 7, 6 and 7 for places.

PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. on cup course Rs. 1,200 to winner Rs. 400 to second Rs. 200 to third. A highweight handicap for English and Australian ponies. 14-1 and under and Countrybred ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Thakur Chandrik Pershad's KISHOREE 7-8 (Car. 7-10) S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. T. R. Pratt's BABY 9-5 Reynolds ... 2
Mr. J. R. Nobday's MOOI 9-13 Alford 3
H. H. Maharajah of Patiala's GARIB 8-9 Marland 4

Also ran:—Macushla 10-0, Fountain 7-13, Lowlander 7-0, Jerry B. 7-0 (Car. 7-2).

Betting:—5 to 4 against Baby, 3 to 1 against Mooi and Kishoree, 4 to 1 against Garib, 5 to 1 against Macushla, 8 to 1 against Lowlander 20 to against Jerry B.

Totes paid:—On 5 Rs. tickets, Rs. 36½ for win, and Rs. 8½, 7, and 7½ for places.

INDIAN GRANT MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Over the Steeplechase course. A cup value pounds 50 and 6250 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Cup and Rs. 4,000 to the winner Rs. 1,500 to second and Rs. 750 to third.

Mr. P. L. Graham's PRIM 9-7 (Car. 10-2) Capt. Plunkett 1
Capt. J. Nallington's TUGBOAT 10-11 Capt. Newell 2
Mr. P. J. Bart's JASPER 10-11 Mr. Weber Capt. D. H. M. Carberry's AVRO 12-5 Mr. Byass 3

Also ran:—Talzan 11-3, Chatty Bit 11-3, Glenfarie 10-1, (Car 11-4,) What Next 10-11, The Baron 10-6, Mike 10-1.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Avrochatty Bit and Tagboat, 4 to 1 against Tarzan, 6 to 1 against the others.

Totes paid:—On 5 Rs. tickets 90 for win, 28½, 9, and 25 for places.

STEWARDS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs. On the cup course. A cup value of 500 and 2,000 to winner 700 to second and 300 to third. A highweight handicap for horses in the third division.

Capt. H. R. Sandford's LUANA 7-10 (Car 7-13) Renolds 1
Mr. Vernon's THE SHAH 8-8 Morris 2
Mr. Vernon's BALIRA 9-10 Marland 3
Mrs. L. G. F. Gordon's ETERNITY 7-0 Mr. Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Lace 9-12, Galley Law 9-5, Brony 9-2, Tiepin 8-10, Storthing 8-9, Ho Ho 8-2.

Betting:—Evens on Shah, 2 to 1 against Ho Ho, 3 to 1 against Luana Brony and Lace, 8 to 1 against Balera Galley Law and Eternity, 10 to 1 against others.

Totes paid:—On 5 Rs. tickets, Rs. 20½ for win, and Rs. 8½, 7½ and 8½ for places.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr Thakur Pratap Singh's ANTONIO 7-11 S. J. Mekings 1
Mr. B. N. Bhargavas JOKER 7-12 Vick ... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Dhar's DHOLPORE 8-4 Mr. Hoyt 3
Raja Sripal Singh's RAINBOW 9-11 Morris 4

Also ran:—Vermon 9-12, Second String 8-8, Iron Chest 8-3, Boltaway 8-3, Ayala 8-2, Varlet 7-12 (Car. 7-13).

Betting:—Evens on Rainbow, 2 to 1 against Varlet, 5 to 1 against Joker Dholpore and Second String, 6 to 1 against Iron Chest and Boltaway.

Totes paid:—On 5 Rs. tickets Rs. 17 for win and 9½, 19, and 43 for places.

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Capetown.—Second innings: Western Province, 205; M.C.C. 40 for 4.

In the second innings, the M.C.C. scored 294. Wilson made 61 and Chapman 53. South Australia made 60 for four wickets. Freeman took four for 23 and performed a hat trick.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Adelaide.—South Australia has beaten M. C. C. by six wickets.

MYSORE REFORMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KADUR, Nov. 13.

The Mysore Reforms Conference opened on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. L. C. Vasudeva Rao, Coffee Planter of Chikmagalur.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao said that the proposed Reforms were not satisfactory. A non-official Executive Councillor, if not subject to the control of the Popular Assembly would be a burden on the tax-payer and his salary could be better utilised for the diffusion, of knowledge in rural areas which was a dire necessity. (hear, hear.) He urged the Conference to adopt satisfactory proposals. Mr. Hosakoppa

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Wednesday November 15, 1922.

THE POSITION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It would be amusing, if the interests involved were less tremendous, to have the policy pursued by the British Government in the Near East depicted as a kind of hypocritical Rake's Progress ending in the present fix, in which though every scrap of justification and cause for self-satisfaction has been torn away in the sight of the whole world, the wretch still wears his mask of bland hypocrisy, and tries to throw the blame upon his injured adversary. The Allies, we are informed, are horrified at the conduct of the Turks in seeking to regain control of the administration in Constantinople. They declare that such behaviour is in contravention of the Mudania agreement and of the agreement of Mudros commonly called the Turkish armistice. We imagine that, upon the Turkish side, it would be argued that the claim of the Turks to control the Constantinople administration is not against the terms, and is in strict accordance with the spirit, of the Mudania arrangement. To invoke the Mudros convention as if it were still binding upon anyone is a piece of political double-dealing calculated to incense the Turkish patriots; for that "scrap of paper" was torn up in the most public manner by the Allies themselves, when they allowed the Greeks to land at Smyrna and occupy a peaceful Turkish province. According to the terms of the Armistice *Allied troops* might occupy strategic points in Turkey if necessary for the preservation of law and order; there is no mention whatsoever of Greek troops, nor is it anywhere stipulated that the Allied troops in occupation are to interfere in any way with, much less to control, the civil administration, as the Greeks did in Western Anatolia and as the British have done in Constantinople.

The Greek "occupation" of the Sanjak of Smyrna at once became a war for the conquest of all Western Asia Minor, while the so-called "Allied" occupation of Constantinople—to which the French and the Italians were at first opposed—while its ostensible object was to enable the Greeks to get at Thrace, speedily became a British occupation as effective and complete as that of Egypt. It controlled every department of the State's activity and, if a tenth part of the allegations we have heard are true, was strongly, even cruelly biassed against the Muslim majority of the population. It was this despotic attitude of England, in conjunction with some utterances of Lloyd George, which gave the French the notion that the British Government, while keeping up the fiction of Allied cooperation, intended to retain Constantinople practically as a British possession, while making "a second Gibraltar" of the Dardanelles. It was dislike of such a project, regarded as a betrayal of French interests—the French dislike being used as a cat'spaw, as we saw in Egypt—which caused the French *rapprochement* with Angora. But the French interest in Constantinople and the Straits is nothing as compared with that of Russia. The former is commercial, cultural and sentimental: the latter absolutely vital. Thus the two Powers most strenuously opposed to one another in the field of European politics, which nothing but a miracle, it seemed, could bring together, are united in distrust of Lloyd George's Eastern policy, which no one can defend on moral grounds, for it has been dishonest from the very outset. As a warrant for that statement we refer our readers to Lloyd George's speech of January 5th, 1918, which contains the famous pledge concerning Turkey given in the name of the whole British Empire to India, Turkey and the world at large. We can also refer them to the official statements at the time of the Greek occupation of Smyrna and of the "Allied" occupation of Constantinople as to the reason and the nature of such occupation.

Obviously the best thing for the British Government to have done, when they decided to revoke the George-Zaharoff policy, was to end the occupation of Constantinople. That would have reassured the Turks, the Russians and our own Allies whose interests seem threatened by that occupation. The least it could have done, it seems to us, would have been to hand over the control of the civil administration to the representatives of the Grand National Assembly, because "Allied" control of such administration is contrary to the terms of the Armistice of Mudros and because the people of Constantinople regard the Greeks, Armenians and "co-operating" Turks who have been working the administration, nominally under the Khalifa but really under orders from the British, as traitors to their country, oppressors of the loyal Muslims, and enemies to Islam. Only one good reason can we see for the maintenance of some control, and that is not intrinsically good, although we hold it valid. It is to protect the humble servants of the occupation and oppressors of the people with its aid, from the punishment which public indignation would demand for them. We admit the claim those wretches have upon the British Government, and anxious as we are that nothing which could be represented as vengeance should disgrace the triumph of the Turkish patriots, we would willingly connive at their escape from justice, considering that life-long exile is sufficient punishment for their misdeeds. It is the penalty of an intrinsically dishonest policy that it can recruit its agents only from the dregs of human kind, men whom it is impossible to uphold upon their own account. England has had to pay that penalty in Arabia, Palestine and Irak, and she has to pay it in Constantinople too. But the Muslim world is not implacable. It will not be difficult for her to secure the safety of her pensioners if she will at length do justice to Islam. In Constantinople she can expedite their emigration as a preliminary to the withdrawal of her troops who, while they stay there, are a perpetual cause of war, or at least an obstacle to peace; and she can insist on the effective control of the Khalifa over Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem being restored, and thus disarm the hatred which her Arab proteges have earned from Aleppo to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and from Fez to Baghdad. She can settle the whole Eastern Question at the Conference of Lausanne, if she will. All that is required is vision of reality together with a measure of goodwill towards Islam and Asia. The whole of England's Oriental policy from the time when an alliance with Czarist Russia was first mooted as a possibility to the time when Lloyd George made himself the slave of Greek Imperialism, has been radically wrong, whether judged on moral grounds or merely from the point of view of expediency. The sooner that is recognised by the British themselves the better it will be for England, Europe, Asia, and mankind at large. For Englishmen to talk of moral right in this connection is, in fact, to rouse the laughter of the world. To own the wrong would be to put it right.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

The authors of the Montford Report have just cause to be disappointed at the manner in which Indian States have failed to realise the sanguine expectations embodied in that ill-fated volume. Reluctant to prophesy they predict at one place in the Report: "It is not our task to prophesy; but no one would be surprised if constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in the Native States as well, if the advanced princes, who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions, were impelled to develop them, and if even the most patriarchal Rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments. Our business, however, is to observe our treaty obligations and to refrain from interference and to protect States from it." Most of the Indian princes have stoutly refused to clothe their authority in modern garments; and the political upheaval which the world in general is undergoing keeps the vision of the average Indian prince absolutely unaffected. He believes that his State has reached the highest form of evolution, having maintained its security for generations, and glories in the despotic sway he wields over his "subjects." The guardian of indigenous civilization, he imagines that he is there on the *gadi* by "Divine Right" and there is none to dispute his despotic sway. The present state of affairs in the Indian States remains what it was some years back when Sir John Strachey wrote about them: "Where the Ruler is a petty despot, with few or no checks on his arbitrary power, the principles on which we act are easier to define. No real progress in such States is possible while their Governments remain purely personal, based upon nothing more permanent than the will of the chief, whose character and capacity are accidents, and while the authority of the Paramount Power is exercised on no fixed system, but spasmodically by special acts of intervention as necessity arises."

Kathiawad abounds in such princes. To them Mr. Abbas Tyebji's presidential address at the Kathiawar Conference which held its sessions at Wadhwan will come as an eye-opener. The ex-Judge of the Baroda High Court gave them a gentle warning of their waning influence and drew their attention to the awakening among the masses. Analysing the reasons of the growing estrangement between the princes and the "subjects," Mr. Abbas Tyebji urged the former to take immediate steps to introduce beneficial measures if they wish to avert a crisis. As he pointed out, if the princes of Kathiawar fix their annual expenditure with the consent of the people, hold consultation with them prior to their launching upon new laws, spend the State income in carrying out measures calculated to advance the well-being of the people and appoint faithful and honest officers to distribute justice they would have no reason to be afraid of the activities of the non-cooperators. The burning issue before the Conference was that raised by the Princes' Protection Bill; and Mr. Abbas Tyebji, describing the evil effects of the measure, did not exaggerate when he said that if the Bill became law, the condition of the "subjects" of the Indian States would be so bad that they would be compelled to resort to non-co-operation. The speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference courageously voiced the sentiments of the people of Kathiawar and gave the princes clearly to understand that the days of riding rough shod over their cherished aspirations had gone. The people are fully awakened to their rights. The princes would be wise in their day to introduce genuine representative institutions without delay and abandon methods of undiluted despotism. Let them truly be the guardians of indigenous civilisation and behave in the manner the princes of old days did towards their "subjects," being always alive to their needs and anxious to protect their interests, otherwise the day of reckoning may not be far off.

Notes of the Day

Arab Freedom.

According to a message from Rome "it is confirmed that the Turks intend to ask at Lausanne for the organisation of a referendum in Syria, Palestine and Iraq to be held only after the inhabitants, who have been expelled or left of their own accord, have returned to their homes." This demand is in accord with the principle laid down in the Turkish National Pact that the destinies of the portions of the Turkish Empire, which are populated exclusively by an Arab majority, should be determined in accordance with the votes which shall be freely given by the inhabitants. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Arabs are taking a considerable interest in the forthcoming Conference. According to the "Near East", King Hussein of Hejaz, claiming to speak as the leader of the Arabs, is understood to have notified the Allies that, in view of promises made, peace must not be concluded without providing for the complete freedom of the Arab peoples. For their part, the Arabs of Palestine have pointed out to Sir Herbert Samuel that the Sevres Treaty has been practically abolished by the Mudania Agreement, and that, therefore, the mandate (for Palestine) and the Balfour Agreement go by the board. Sir Herbert has also been informed that the Arab Executive is sending delegates to the Conference to represent the Arab view and he has been asked to suspend certain Government measures until the future is made clearer. The position in Mesopotamia is no less untenable for the British. A Treaty of Alliance has been signed between Feisul and the British Government, but it is a treaty which has not the sanction of the people behind it. A section of the Arabs were induced during the war to betray the Turks. After the war they were betrayed by the Allies and cheated of their freedom. Now the day of reckoning is come. The Turks are in earnest. To them the liberation of Turkey means the freedom not merely of themselves, but of all those who formed part of the Turkish Empire. And freedom, to them, means self-determination.

Lord Reading on Mahatma Gandhi?

The Government of India have issued a communique with reference to two articles in "Swarajya", reproducing articles in the Italian newspaper "La Stampa." The journal "La Stampa" published an interview with the Viceroy in which his Excellency is reported to have made the following remarks about Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Gandhi is serving sentence imposed upon him after a fair trial. His prophesies have not come true, and the popularity he enjoyed is rapidly waning. It is an error to imagine that he was successful everywhere, even when he was at liberty. For example, in the Punjab, one of the most ticklish provinces in India, he was almost a laughing stock. The Sikhs said that he spoke Urdu, the *lingua franca* of India, worse than an Englishman. His humble carriage and poor physique made him an object of contempt in a province where most of the natives are magnificent specimens of humanity. They expected a god and received instead a scrawny, shrinking little fellow, who advocated passive resistance instead of force and who then departed on one of the railways that he bitterly denounced in his exhortation.

"But why are the English in India so tolerant and almost timid in dealing with those opposing them?

"The Viceroy shrugged his shoulders and smiled: So long as he does not violate the law every man is at liberty to think and say what he will."

We suspected the interview was a fake, for it is difficult to believe that a Viceroy was capable of such ill-conditioned twaddle. We are glad the "Government of India" have ascertained, evidently from the Viceroy, that "no regular interview was given to the journalist in question though he lunched at the Viceregal Lodge and afterwards had a short conversation with his Excellency" and that "the observations about Mr. Gandhi attributed in these articles to his Excellency are entirely without any foundation and no such remarks were made."

An Exciting Event.

A devotee of the Imperial Stakes gives us the following list of horses-left-in for the High Commissioner's Plate:—

Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer (mount unknown).
Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri (scratched).
Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari (in usual form, but a kicker).
Mr. M. F. Gauntlett (outsider, turf-favourite).
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla (favourite in Tariff-Stakes).
Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru (doubtful runner).
Mr. K. C. Roy (no backers).
Mr. H. F. Howard (dark horse, may upset).
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (prancing form, Bombay handicap).
Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer (not confirmed, but bold runner).
Mr. Dadiba Dalal (popular, start uncertain).
Dr. H. S. Gour (fluke).

There are more entries to report and this list is acknowledged to be incomplete for the exciting event.

Finance at the General Election.

That the outstanding issues at the General Election are conspicuous by their absence is nowhere so fully borne out as in the case of the financial policy of the new Government—whatever that may be. With the exception of the Labour Party, no party has a clear programme, though, of course, there is plenty of loose talk about financial reforms on all sides. Should any but the Labour Party succeed in forming a Government, Britain would have a hard time of it in face of the admitted impossibility of recovering her dues from her Allies, and the equally admitted need of paying up to the hilt the American loan. There is, indeed, room for domestic economy, particularly if a workable scheme of universal disarmament by agreement is achieved. But even if the greatest possible economy in this direction is achieved, the promises of reduction of taxation are likely to turn out as more easy to make than to fulfil. Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet the other day, had little or nothing to say on a matter which ought to appeal to every elector, man or woman. Mr. McKenna in mail week spoke in the city in support of Mr. Bonar Law's financial policy—whatever that may be,—in spite of his own earlier Liberal tendencies to the contrary. But in neither speech is there any clue to a definite policy in matters financial. The utmost we can forecast at the moment is that if Britain adheres to her decision to honour her own obligations, no matter how her own debtors proceed, there is no chance of any substantial reduction of tax-burdens. Should Labour succeed in taking an important place in the new Parliament, experiments in social reform will not be given the go-by as would be the case under any other Government. But in any event internal economies in the fighting and other services will have to be made on a scale even more drastic than that recommended by the Geddes Committee. The lesson of the British General Election to us in India lies in the observation of the financial reforms of the new Government in Britain, and their comparison with the similar enterprise in this country.

A Reprehensible Policy.

We are glad the Commissioner gave an assurance at Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation that he proposes to build some of the Bombay roads anew and that he will submit his scheme to the Corporation very shortly. He pleaded lack of funds for failure to repair some of the roads, such as Grant Road, Falkland Road and Foras Road and Duncan Road, and said that expenditure on roads had risen from rupees seven lakhs in 1914 to rupees thirty-one lakhs last year, but this argument hardly carries conviction having regard to the fact that the Municipal receipts too have also increased considerably during the period and that money is lavishly being spent in keeping in good condition the roads situated in localities inhabited by the richer classes. It is time this reprehensible policy of making invidious distinction between rich and poor localities was abandoned.

Amenities for Miners.

Next perhaps to chimney-sweeps, the miners suffered most from the consummation of the Industrial Revolution and all it signified. England has, however, long outlived the non-possumus of classical economists and the growth of a vigorous trade union movement, more than the consciousness of obligations towards Labour on the part of Capitalists, has secured healthy conditions of work for the English proletariat. It would have been better if our industrial magnates had profited by the experience of their English confreres, but they insist on the maxim of going slow, with the result that Labour in India is going through the same travail as was perhaps inevitable in the case of workmen in European countries. A coal pit often pays more than a gold mine, for the oil of Mosul is still far off, farther off than the illustrious authors of the Montford Report deemed Delhi to be. When the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Jharia a flood of light was thrown on the conditions in which Indian miners work, and even a colliery owner admitted that they were very bad indeed. For one thing the labour of women and children ought to be eliminated from underground work. It needs no elaborate apparatus to prove the advantage of fresh air while at work. If some men must needs sweat underground, considerations of mere decency demand that their surroundings, at work and off-work, should be rendered as sanitary and comfortable as possible. An attempt in this direction is made at Jharia by the institution of a Board of Health, its income being derived from a cess on the coal raised. The cess is now charged at 3.84 pies per ton, though the maximum as fixed at two annas. With the income thus raised—Rs. 2,70,000 during the last year—the Board is able to take measures to combat epidemic diseases like cholera, small-pox and hookworm with which over 50 per cent. of the workers are infected. The main activities of the Board are to prevent adulteration of food and to improve the supply of pure water in rural areas by sinking more wells. The Board has under consideration an ambitious scheme of medical relief and is armed with drastic powers to force employers to improve the housing condition of the miners. Drastic powers are, however, useless unless drastically used when needed. The Board, if it is to effect lasting good, instead of tinkering with the fringe of the problem, must contain a majority of miners' representatives elected by their Unions and owners of collieries in all parts of the country must help in the starting of similar Boards.

DEPOSITION OF SULTAN.

PROVOKED BY ALLEGED BRITISH INTRIGUES.

KEMALISTS' DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE UNITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Daily Mail" Smyrna correspondent wires that the general Turkish opinion there is that the Kemalist actions in Constantinople were provoked by the supposed British intrigues with the Sultan, the object of which was to cause internal dissensions on the eve of the Lausanne Conference.

DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY.

There is a unanimous desire to avoid a conflict, but the Kemalists are determined to pursue their programme of national unity under the Government of the people.

"MOBILISE OR GET OUT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The situation seems to be summed up in the words of a most competent authority: "We must mobilise or get out." Everywhere it is felt that past discussions were mere talk wasted and that the Allies have been stultifying themselves. It is argued that they must either take strong action, fully mindful of the consequences which possibly would be grave, or withdraw. Otherwise, incident will follow incident and crisis succeed crisis until the cup of their humiliation would be filled. The Turks are no longer reasonable and it is believed that they can be convinced only by a display of force. Indeed, at present they are determined to tread continually on the Allies' corns in an endeavour to make the position of the latter impossible.

DANGER OF POSTPONING CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Interviewed by a representative of "Le Matin", *en route* for Lausanne, Ismet Pasha declared it was dangerous to postpone the Conference, for it was not easy to maintain the whole people and the whole army in the uncertainty produced by the Armistice.

ITALIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Rome.—The Italian delegation to the Lausanne Conference will be headed by Marquis Garroni, High Commissioner in Constantinople, and Sgr. Montagne, Italian Minister in Greece.

ISMET PASHA INTERVIEWED.

EMPHASISES PACIFIC INTENTIONS OF ANGORA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Lausanne.—General Ismet Pasha, in the course of an interview, said that the Turkish delegation had arrived with the most pacific intentions as was shewn by the fact that they arrived first. He denied that Turkey was hostile to foreigners and no attempts had been made on the lives of foreignors, he said. General Ismet Pasha claimed that the separation of the Caliphate from the Sultanate was an advantage to religion. The delegates would defend their Turkish Fatherland, founded on liberty and independence.

MARTIAL LAW NOT DECLARED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The situation in Constantinople is authoritatively described as being very explosive. Martial Law has not yet been declared, but this is not owing to any differences among the Allies. The French and Italian Governments have authorised their High Commissioners to join the British High Commissioner in declaring a state of siege or taking any necessary common action. No definite arrangements have been reached for any personal preliminary inter-Allied consultation, but the British consider that the fullest exchange of views is necessary to avoid a further postponement of the opening of the Conference.

ALLIED GENERALS AGAINST MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Rome.—A Constantinople message says that the proposal to proclaim Martial Law was strongly opposed at a Conference between the Allied Generals on the ground that it would compel the Allies to take over all the public services and thus risk more serious incidents. The High Commissioners have telegraphed their Governments asking for instructions, but not favouring Martial Law which would entail the despatch of large reinforcements. The Allies also considered the suggestion to provide the Sultan with an Allied guard, but till the present nothing has been decided.

ISMET PASHA TO VISIT PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha, to-day, interviewed M. Delacroix, Councillor of the French Embassy at Berne, who renewed the French Government's invitation to him to visit Paris.

The Turkish representative in Paris, Ferid Bey, arrived here, this evening, and after conferring with him Ismet Pasha decided to visit Paris.

EXPULSION OF FRENCH CONSULS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Constantinople.—The French Consuls at Mersina and Adana, who were appointed, under the Franco-Kemalist pact, to ensure protection of Christian minorities, have arrived here, having been expelled. This follows the expulsion of the French Consul at Brusa last week.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH ECONOMIC POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Constantinople.—Leading French businessmen met in the French Embassy, to-day, and drew up a strong memorial against the present Turkish economic policy. The Turkish Customs authorities have decided to collect the full import duty on all goods awaiting transhipment.

KEMALISTS CALLING UP MALES UNDER 45?

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Constantinople.—It is most reliably reported from Kharput that the Kemalists are calling up males under 45 liable to military service, whom they are despatching to Mosul.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

SUPPORTS ANGORA DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

With reference to the news about the separation of the temporal and spiritual powers of the Khilafat, the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema thinks that the object of giving currency to the news is to excite ill-feelings among the Muslim public against Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the National Assembly and to cut off their sympathies with the Angora Government and to exploit Muslim feelings against their Turkish brothers. The feelings and sympathies of Muslims for the Khilafat and the Angora Government remain unchanged and they appreciate the great services rendered to Islam by the Angora Government. The services rendered by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nation in keeping intact the Khilafat are such that Muslims will ever remain grateful to them.

JUMA PRAYERS.

THE KHUTBA.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay, inform us that the following cablegram has been received by Seth Chotani President, Central Khilafat Committee, from Constantinople:—"Khutba read Ameer ul-Mominin Waheeduddin."

TRUTH ABOUT ATROCITIES.

ARMENIAN LIE FACTORIES EXPOSED.

The "Morning Post's" special correspondent in Constantinople wrote in mail week:—

A popular rumour, accepted as fact by most people, was that the Turks had machine-guns stationed at the ends of the street and were shooting down all who attempted to escape. Fortunately, for the truth of the story, there were two Occidentals on duty at the ends of the street, and when questioned later they denied absolutely the story of the machine-guns, but said that, on the contrary, they had seen Turks leading refugees into the Konak grounds, where they brought them water and treated them kindly.

QUESTION OF LAW.

JAPANESE NATURALISATION IN U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Washington.—The question of Japanese naturalisation in the United States, which has been vetoed by the Supreme Court, turned on whether a section of the revised statutes limiting the citizenship to free white persons and those of African descent were still in force.

Washington.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Japanese are ineligible for naturalisation in the United States.

NEW REPARATIONS PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Berlin.—It is reported that the Cabinet have decided to make fresh proposals to the Reparations' Commission based on the readiness of the Reichsbank to participate to the extent of several million gold marks in the international loan for the purpose of stabilising the mark.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

REPORTED COMMON ACTION

IN THE NEAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is authoritatively stated that the allegation of controversy between France and Britain in regard to the Near East situation is unfounded. It is pointed out that events of the past three months have tended very much to strengthen Allied unity, for example, the Kemalist desecration of the French cemetery at Smyrna, destruction of French property in Asia Minor and Angora's demand for the revision of the Syrian frontier.

AGREED UPON TERMS OF TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that M. Poincare is prepared to meet Lord Curzon and Sgr. Mussolini at Lausanne or elsewhere, and it is believed in Paris that the Allies have already agreed upon the terms of the new Peace Treaty with Turkey. As regards the alleged delay in authorising General Pelle to associate himself with the possible proclamation of Martial Law, it is stated that the French Government telegraphed the authorisation on November 7th, but the telegram only arrived in Constantinople on the evening of the 9th owing to cable interruption. Martial Law was not proclaimed because Generals Harington, Charpy and Mombelli were opposed to it. The French Government will not tolerate the Turks violating the Mudania convention or attacking Allied troops in the neutral zone.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES OVERCOME.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris.—The difference in British and French views as to whether an Allied meeting is desirable before the Lausanne Conference and especially the difficulties in the way of arranging a venue have apparently been overcome. It was authoritatively learned late last night that there was a marked relaxation of the tension in consequence of the satisfactory conversation between Lord Hardinge and M. Poincare. The latter agreed to meet Lord Curzon and gave an assurance of the community of British and French views on the Near East question.

France has expressed her readiness to associate herself with the employment of force if the Kemalists violate the Mudania agreement. It is expected that Lord Curzon will confer with M. Poincare on Saturday before going to Lausanne.

It is stated that the Reichsbank has offered to advance 500 million gold marks provided an equal amount is forthcoming from abroad and subject to the conditions laid down in foreign experts' report published on November 8th.

STIRRING UP FRANCE.

BRITAIN FISHING FOR SUPPORT.

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Although domestic political engagements in the Allied countries have made it difficult to fix mutually a convenient place and date for a conversation between Lord Curzon, M. Poincare and Sig. Mussolini, there is little doubt that such a meeting will be held prior to the Lausanne Conference. It is considered necessary not because the Allied Governments are holding dissimilar views on the situation in the Near East but rather because the Turkish pretensions and demands make it advisable that the Allied ministers before meeting the Turks should correlate the information at their disposal. If the Turks are under the impression that there are differences between the Allies, it is perhaps as well they should know that the attitude they have recently adopted has served very materially to strengthen the Allied unity.

STIRRING UP FRANCE.

It is worth recalling, for instance, that the French republic has made very clear its opinion in regards to the declared Turkish intention to abolish the Capitulations. Furthermore, the impossible customs regime proposed by the Turks would almost certainly have the direct result of ruining completely France's trade with Turkey. The repudiation of Ottoman debts would affect the French to a greater extent than any other nation, while to mention only one other phase of the situation it is also obvious that the Turkish dreams of expansion may have a direct relation to French interests in Syria.

ALLIED UNITY.

Apart from such Turkish assistance towards the unification of the Allied policy, the advent of new Governments in Britain and Italy was marked by extremely cordial exchanges between these two countries and France, all the three Governments again emphasising their desire for close and continued Co-operation.

It is particularly noticeable that in Britain although the electrol contest is within two days of decision at the polls newspapers and leaders of all parties have not only refrained from hampering Government in dealing with the Near East question but have consistently supported Lord Curzon's policy which clearly receives the approval of the whole country.

Discussing the need for Parliamentary conversation between the Allies, "The Daily Telegraph" says: "The British contention is that nothing is to be hoped from Lausanne Conference unless the Entente Powers arrive in advance at a clear understanding of what their attitude as a united partnership is to be upon the main points to be discussed.—B.O.W.

GENERAL ELECTION.

RESULTS TO BE DECLARED TOMORROW

CHURCHILL HOWLED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The definite result of the elections is not expected to be made known until the afternoon or evening of 16th November. Only results of some 250 boroughs are being announced on Wednesday night. Counting in other boroughs and county constituencies begins on the morning of the 16th and the results will be pouring in unceasingly throughout the afternoon. The relative position of parties should therefore be determined by the end of the afternoon. It is stated in well-informed quarters that, unless satisfactory inter-Allied preliminary conversations are held with a view to drafting a definite programme, the British Government will not go to Lausanne.

POLICE USE BATONS AT DUNDEE MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Disorderly scenes occurred at a big meeting attended by 5,000 people in Dundee today.

Mr. Winston Churchill was howled down, presumably by the Communist candidate's supporters.

The meeting was finally abandoned. The police previously were obliged to use their batons outside the hall.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

LONDON'S PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

There are many plans to impart a festive spirit into the "election night" in London. To-morrow, the principal West End stores and newspaper offices, clustered in Fleet Street, will be the centres of attraction for thousands intent on seeing how the day's contests are turning out. In the stores, kinema shows will be given in between the whiles, and a number of theatres and cinemas will keep open specially late with the object of satisfying the patrons' curiosity. A band will play in Trafalgar Square. Hotels and restaurants are putting on election dinners during which the results will be announced. Tubes and motor buses which usually cease running at midnight will continue until half-past two on Thursday morning.

TRADE WITH DOMINIONS.

MR. LAW WANTS CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the course of a speech in Glasgow today, Mr. Bonar Law said that he saw great hopes of rapid improvement in the trade conditions and opined that there was the opportunity for a great expansion and development of trade with the Dominions. It would be his aim, declared the Prime Minister, to see that Germany paid what she could. He emphasised the desirability of getting a working Conservative majority as it would make all the difference at home during the next 12 months and, without it, the chances of making the influence properly felt in Europe would be enormously diminished.

DETAILS OF SANTIAGO DISASTER.

Santiago.—It was an earthquake and tidal wave combined that effected the destruction. The movement of the latter is described as indicating a terrific disturbance in the ocean-bed causing a great rent through which immense quantities of water were sucked in, culminating in a tremendous recession of the ocean, which several times swept outward, then returned in the shape of great tidal waves flooding the seaports and in some cases demolishing the water-fronts; wrecking or driving vessels ashore and leaving them high and dry. The President has ordered immediate relief measures.

EARTHQUAKE FELT IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Chilean earthquake was recorded in Egypt. Reuter cables from Cairo that the Helouan observatory seismograph recorded extremely severe earthquake beginning at 5 hours 47 minutes 27 seconds (Egyptian time) on Saturday morning and shewed that it occurred 2,200 kilometres from Cairo. It was impossible to tell the direction and it was believed to have occurred in central Italy.

SIR M. ALLAN DECLARED "NOT GUILTY."

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Ottawa.—A special Sessions Court has found Sir Montagu Allan "not guilty."

[Sir Montagu Allan was charged with negligently signing a false Government return of the condition of the Merchants' Bank for October last year. On the application of the Crown, a Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Sir Montagu on 14th September.]

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir William Horwood, who was mysteriously poisoned, is reported to be out of danger.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has raised the discount rate from eight to ten per cent.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND

CABINET OF REACTIONARIES & MEDIOCRITIES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ANAEMIC POLICY

ELECTION PROSPECTS

CONSERVATIVES UNLIKELY TO SECURE A MAJORITY.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

We have been living in the eighteenth century for the past two weeks. Not but that this is a slight indication of progress, for before that we had reverted to the Middle Ages. It is something to have got on to a parallel with the days when ministries first began to fall and be replaced in pretended response to popular demand, though in obedience really to political intrigues having little relation to popular wishes. The events of the past fortnight have been comparable only to the days when Cabinets fell and were replaced in an atmosphere remote from the influence of the electorate. In illustration of the futility of modern democracy, when vital issues are at stake, we have seen a government thrown out of office because it had lost not merely the confidence of the country, a little defect which the modern politician very easily gets over, but because it had defied the mastery of the wirepullers, and another government set up and installed in office which has no more claim than its predecessor, and indeed a great deal less, to represent the voice of the country.

At the moment of writing the full official list of the new ministerial appointments has not been published, but its composition is no secret and looking through it, it is difficult to find the name of a single man who can be said really to command a strong following in the country, from the Prime Minister down to the humblest under-secretary. It may be that the coming elections will provide that measure of popular support which is at present so obviously lacking. But I very much doubt it. One might well distrust the efficacy of modern democratic institutions as a means of operating the will of the people, after witnessing the spectacle of a parliament which has completely lost the confidence of the electorate continuing for two or three years to support a Government whose muddling, extravagance and defiance of public opinion had caused it to stink in the nostrils of the great majority of the nation. Their inefficacy becomes patent when this is followed by the spectacle of a troop of political freaks solemnly replacing them amid the plaudits of a subsidised press and the mob of simpletons whom it leads, who have received no sort of mandate from the people and have carried out the whole manoeuvre without reference to anything but their own assumption of authority and in the absence of Parliament, in which the authority of the people is supposed to reside, even being called into session. To judge from the writings of the subsidised press, one would suppose that the rule of Great Britain had been settled for the next five or six years,—that a country pining for a prolonged course of reactionary government, controlled by a gang of mediocrities, was settling down with a sigh of contentment to set its seal of approval on the consummation of its longings. By the time these lines reach India the declaration of the results of the elections will be within a few days of being made and it is, perhaps, rash to prophesy, but, none the less, I venture to say it will be astonishing if Mr. Bonar Law and his friends come back to Westminster with a sufficient number of followers at their back to command such a majority as will enable them to control a chamber of 615 members. There is certainly a wave of Conservative enthusiasm passing over the country but it is confined to Conservatives, and we have yet to learn that what is represented by Conservatism at the present day has anything like the following that would enable it to carry the polls in such wholesale fashion.

Mr. Bonar Law's Following

Mr. Bonar Law and his party have to reckon with many contrary factors. Never has an appeal been made to the country by any Prime Minister, new or old, on such doubtful conditions. There are 425 Conservative candidates in the field at the moment. There may be a few more before the nominations but the number can only be inconsiderable. Of these 425 many are contesting seats where they have no chance at all and a fair proportion are Coalitionists, who have not yet deserted Mr. Chamberlain and will continue to act with him if they are returned. It is not at all unlikely, in addition, that a good many constituencies will witness a contest in which Conservative will be fighting Conservative, in addition to a Liberal and a Labour candidate. The largest number of actual supporters of the new Prime Minister likely to be returned is not more than 200 or 250 at the most, and that will be nothing like sufficient to keep a government in office. To secure a practical working majority upon which he can count in all circumstances Mr. Bonar Law must win from 330 to 340 seats, a number which is far beyond the calculations of all who have made a study of the consituencies. These, too, would have to be out and out supporters of the Law Government, whereas, even, if such a large number of Conservatives is returned, it is bound to include a considerable number of the Chamberlain section of the party, with whom Mr. Law would have to make terms before he could set out on the task of controlling the House of Commons for effective purposes.

Mr. Chamberlain a few days ago made a fairly safe prophecy, when he predicted that, if the Conservatives are to remain in office after the elections, they will find it impossible to do so without having to seek the support, not only of the members of their own party whom they have thrown overboard for the time being, but also of the Liberal Coalitionists under Mr. George's banner,—and the possibility of such a combination being arrived at is very remote having regard to the bitter feeling that now exists.

A Policy of reaction and Negation.

The composition of Mr. Law's ministry is not of a kind that can be expected to rouse enthusiasm in the country. It is overweighted with peers and the Commoners are all men in whom the public have hitherto taken no interest whatever. The Prime Minister has not yet declared his policy,—he has been singularly reluctant to commit himself, up to the present, but he is not very likely to put forward a programme that will provoke much support. His difficulties are many. Up to the present he has talked vaguely of economy, avoidance of ambitious legislation and a spirit of co-operation and compromise in foreign affairs. Everything in fact is to be purely negative.

With such a cabinet and such a policy the new government is not likely to go very far or to command much support in the country. There are some very awkward questions for Mr. Law to answer. He is himself a strong Tariff Reformer. His Government and party include a large number of staunch Free Traders, who would bitterly oppose any attempt to return to the policy with which the late Joseph Chamberlain brought the old Unionist party to ruin. He will have to declare himself on this point. Again, it is stated, in authoritative quarters that he has no intention of interfering with the policy of his predecessors in Palestine and Middle Asia. Here he will come into conflict with a large section of the Conservative party who are strongly opposed to the Palestine policy, as well as those who want to see the country out of the Mesopotamian encumbrance and the whole embarrassment of the policy in the Near East, which involves the maintenance of Mr. Churchill's "Black Sea" army. It will bring him into conflict, too, with the large middle class vote that does not depend upon allegiance to party but is looking for a reduction in taxation; people who might be attracted by the cry of economy, if it were accompanied by definite promises to do something which would lead to a reduction of expenditure, but will refuse to support a government that proposes to continue adventures that make such reduction impossible. Lord Rothermere, who knows the middle-class mind, is giving Mr. Law daily warnings that he will get no support from the "Daily Mail" and the other Rothermere journals unless he promises to abandon the Coalition policy in Middle Asia, Palestine and the Near East, which has involved such colossal expenditure hitherto and the continued existence of which commits the country to indefinite expenditure in the future. Mr. Bonar Law will find it difficult to choose. If he sticks to Mesopotamia, the Zionist policy in the Near East, of which his Foreign Secretary is still a whole-hearted supporter, he will loose a great number of votes, which he might otherwise catch. If he follows Lord Rothermere's advice he will have to shed the supporters of members of his new government, many of the rank and file of the Conservative party, who believe above all things in conserving imperial possessions, new or old, and, what is more important, of the great financial interests which are heavily involved in all these commitments. The latter are the people who make and unmake Governments. It is the financial interests which cause man like Mr. McKenna to desert his life-long Liberalism and come out as a supporter of a Conservative Government. It would be interesting to know what undertakings have been extracted from the Prime Minister for the support of the interests which Mr. McKenna represents.

Combination of Reactionaries & Mediocrities

So much for matters of policy. So far as the personnel of the new Government is concerned, it is positively repellant to all but the most hidebound conservatives and they, after all, are a very small majority of the electorate. Lord Curzon, who has emerged from the strife and chaos of the past few weeks as a super-limpet, has found no difficulty in deserting his former colleagues and making himself sufficiently agreable to the usurpers. To suggest that he is a popular figure would be absurd. He does not even command confidence or liking among Conservatives and by the average man in the street he is positively disliked. Lord Cave, the Lord Chancellor, is known as one of the most reactionary men in the country. As Home Secretary his administration of "Dora", both before and after the war, provoked the fury of even the ultra jingoes. He has been a most undesirable influence on the bench of the Privy Council, as India well knows, and if he has any pre-

(Continued on next page.)

"WRECK THE REFORMS."

A FORM OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

MR. DAS DEFENDS ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Dealing with the reasons which had led leaders to favour standing for Councils Mr. Das said that speaking for himself his faith in the success of non-cooperation was as strong as when the movement was started. He advocated entering Councils for the purpose of non-cooperating at the special sessions of the Congress at Calcutta, but the question was dropped at Nagpur as elections were then practically over and he still regarded his suggestion as the essential part of non-cooperation. He did not agree that the proposal was opposed to the spirit of the purificatory movement started by Mr. Gandhi and failed to see how if civil disobedience did not deprive the movement of its spiritual and puirficatory character, the same kind of work within Councils could do so. Obstruction by all peaceful and legitimate means to the perpetration of wrong and injustice could not offend against any principle of purification or spirituality. Mr. Das added that he would oppose even good measures because the great wrong was non-recognition of Swaraj and the principle of non-cooperation demanded that little benefits here and there should be sacrificed to secure that without which no nation could develop itself. There was no foundation for the notion that he wanted to give up the constructive programme. On the contrary he believed that by adhesion to the boycott of Councils as he conceived it, constructive work would be better and more intense. His object was the real foundation of Swaraj either that or nothing and that was why he considered the country must put an end to the reformed Councils.

OPPOSED TO DIARCHY.

He was utterly opposed to diarchy, the present huge departments of Government and any kind of Government in which people would remain more or less in the hands of middle classes. How in such circumstances could he be charged with tinkering with Councils. If the country returned a majority of non-cooperators and he believed that with a year's work before them there would be absolutely no difficulty in non-cooperators securing election and if they acted according to his advice, Government would have either to yield in which case Swaraj would be established or the Reforms Act withdrawn, which he would regard as distinct triumph for the Indian people.

NOT AN ANARCHIST.

Referring to the criticism that his programme was one of intellectual and political anarchy, Mr. Das said he did not attach much importance to words or phrases, but he could assure those who made the charge that his system was vastly different from that propounded by Kuropotkin or Bakunin. The charge however made him infer that Anglo-Indian papers were terribly angry with him and that confirmed him in the view that he was right. Mr. Das then referred to the fear that his programme would bring about disunion between Hindus and Mussalmans and maintained that those who really loved the cause of Swaraj must abide by the united decision of the Congress and Khilafat and no scheme would be adopted which was not accepted by both. Answering to the question as to what he considered the proper foundation for Swaraj, Mr. Das said:—"I have got my own scheme which I shall try to place before the Congress, but I think my position has been clear since 1917. I believe in small centres practically autonomous and subject to such control by the Central Government as is practically indispensable. It is difficult to describe it shortly, it must be Government not for but by the masses. Swaraj must be distinguished from any particular system of Government which may obtain at any moment. Swaraj is indefinable because it covers and must necessarily cover the entire history of a nation. I declined to state what the real foundation of Swaraj was during the Swaraj year, because, I wanted to concentrate on the psychological aspect of it." Mr. Das added that it was not open to any non-cooperator to accept any office in connection with Councils or elsewhere.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Referring to the question of non-cooperators taking the oath of allegiance, Mr. Das said there can be no objection to their taking it constitutionally. It merely means allegiance to the constitution as it is, which must become in future the constitution of the country by exercise of their power under the Reforms Act. Congress has nowhere declared that our Swaraj must necessarily be outside the Empire. Mahatma Gandhi wanted Dominion Government that can only be granted or recognised by the British Parliament and therefore must be within the Empire. If the idea is to disclaim allegiance to constitutions, the creed of Congress must be changed. In conclusion, Mr. Das denied that he was opposed to Civil Disobedience. The way he regarded boycott of Councils was not only not inconsistent with but was a form of civil disobedience.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. C. R. Das replied to the charge that for Non-Cooperatos to enter the Councils would be inconsistent with the principle of Non-Cooperation, and said that to his mind such a charge implied a confusion of thought. If by entering they intended to become a part of the Institution and to carry out the work outlined in the Reform Act, that would be against the spirit of Non-Cooperation, but his suggestion was that Non-Cooperators should join the Councils to carry out their own objects and either mend or the Councils and entering on those terms might be looked upon as the item of Non-Cooperation.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION A HEALTHY SIGN.

MR. RAJENDRAPRASAD URGES LOYALTY TO CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 13.

Babu Rajendraprasad, member, working Committee of the Indian National Congress and Editor-in-chief of "The Desh" in the course of a signed leading article in his weekly on the situation created by the publication of the Civil Disobedience Committee's report, after summarising the issues of the two reports proceeds: "It is a matter for regret that there is a difference of opinion in the Committee. What the country wanted was that they would show a way which was acceptable to all and which all could easily follow. But it is clear that thtre is a difference of opinion not among members of the Committee but in the whole country. Unanimity is difficult, if not impossible, and my own opinion can be gathered from the report itself because both parties have quoted from it, one in support of its views and the other to criticise it. I want to say only this that in considering this matter or any other matter which will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or in the Congress itself no one should show intolerance. It is not a matter for personal pique or difference. Both sides are well-wishers and self-sacrificing servants of the country. Their views should be considered without prejudice and in doing so the good of the country should be the only criterion. It should not enter anybody's mind that because he has already expressed one opinion the other side's opinion need not be considered by him.

Mr. Prasad concludes: "Differences must from time to time arise about the methods to be adopted and the course to be followed. Such differences are signs of a healthy and vigorous growth and need cause no alarm. Individual views on other matters of principle for practice may vary from time to time but loyalty to the Congress must remain the first and last unalterable article of faith with every true Congressman."

KHILAFAT AND COUNCIL ENTRY.

VIEWS OF MADRAS MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A correspondent writing to the "Daily Express" says that at a public meeting of Mussalmans of Madras under the auspices of Lameath Ahrar with Moulvi Hajee Hakim Syed Magdoom Ashruff Saheb in the chair, resolutions were passed viewing with satisfaction the action of the Angora National Assembly in declaring Khalifa as elective and also hoping that the opinion of the vast majority of Indian Mussalmans shall be consulted in all future elections of the Khalifa. In the opinion of the meeting it is necessary to invest the elective Khalifa with such temporal powers as shall be helpful to him in maintaining the glory of his high office and also to enable him to defend the holy places of Islam whenever occasion arises.

Another resolution says that in the opinion of this meeting the report of the Khilafat Enquiry Committee falls short of public expectations both their finding and recommendations on picketing, boycott of law courts, boycott of schools and colleges, boycott of councils and in short recommendations on the all important question of civil disobedience are open to much criticism. Mussalmans of Madras cannot accept their recommendations on several questions as they are being contrary to public opinion and also being in direct opposition to the recommendations of the Congress Enquiry Committee. This meeting declares itself in favour of Mr. Zahoor Ahmed's view on the question of entry into Councils as embodied in the report of the Khilafat Enquiry Committee, but reserves the right of deciding until the result of the Near East Conference at Lausanne on which the attitude of Indian Mussalmans should depend.

AGAINST CO-OPERATION

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema before concluding its sitting last night, discussed two resolutions relating to entry into the Council, one of which was lost and the other was passed by a majority of five against three and which ran as follows:—"The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema declares that it is incumbent upon Mussalmans to act according to the instructions embodied in the published *fatwa* of the Jamiat even now, and the circumstances demand that every form of Cooperation, be it entry into Councils, education in Government schools and pleading in courts, should be withdrawn from Government, and Mussalmans should, under no circumstances, take the oath of allegiance or come to any terms with the Government. Keeping intact the above rules, other forms of wrecking the Councils such as contesting for a seat and then without taking the oath of allegiance vacating it, is permissible.

Another resolution proposed by Maulana Azad Sobhani opposing entry into Councils in any form whatsoever was lost.

LUCKNOW AGAINST ENTRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru having addressed meetings at Lucknow on the previius two days, another meeting under the Chairmanship of Pandit Harkarnath Mishra was held at which the views of both the pro-Council and anti-Council Parties were represented. There was a large gathering. Babu Bishambharnath Bajpai led the opposition with a well-reasoned speech. He completely demolished the arguments of the Pro-changed party. Dr. Shivrajnarain and Mohanlal spoke in favour of entry into the Councils while Babu Balmakund Bajpai and Ahad Hossain spoke against it. The audience in clear terms, declared itself against entry into the Councils.

KARNATAK AGAINST ENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 13

Immediately on the publication of the Civil Disobedience Committee's report and the statement of Mr. Das, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande President, Provincial Congress Committee went round the important centres in Karnatak Congress Province and ascertained the views of the various Congress Committees and prominent Non-Cooperators. He found that opinion against entry into Council throughout the province was not only as firm as before but the whole province believed that Council entry would surely endanger the peaceful progress of the constructive programme of the Congress by reviving communal jealousies which were slowly subsiding as the results of sufferin and sacrifice.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCECOMMITTEE'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CHRONICLE.'

Sir,—The principles and programme of Non-co-operation was first considered and passed by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and then it was adopted by the Calcutta Special Congress. Therefore, for the Muslims the programme constituts an absolute religious mandate and they have no right to give their assent to the suggested alterations unless they are accepted by the Ulema Conference. For the Hindus, too, I am sure, the movement has a religious significance; and they too must accept the changes only when their religious heads give assent. Apart from the religious aspect of the question the programme of Council entry will mean abject abandonment of the cardinal points of the Non-co-operation programme. That will be construed as the failure of our national movement by our enemies (who are already laughing at us) and this will adversely react upon the mentality of our supporters. The triple boycott was the very item which our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers preached vigorously and this act has brought upon them the rigours of prison life. Now that all these leaders are in jail with 25,000 comrades, it will be sheer ingratitude, inglorious retreat, and shameful abandonment if the programme of triple boycott is reversed to any extent Further, it will not be honourable on our part, and consistent with our principle non-violent Non-co-operation to wreck th reforms by obstruction after taking the oath. Also, the very atmosphere of the Council Chamber is poisonous and even the saint amongst us should shun it completely, as if it were a sinful thing. Lastly, supposing, we change our programme thinking that elections to the Coun will take place next year, and the Government extend the period of the present council, what will be our situation then? We will surely cut a ridiculous figure in the eyes of the whol world.—Yours, etc.

S. V. M. RAZVI.

Bangalore.

"NOT OPPOSED TO CONGRESS POLICY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

There was a heated discussion at the annual meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting held this evening, when Mr. C. R. Das made a lengthy statement to explain his views recently expressed at Amraoti. About two hundred members representing almost all Congress districts of Bengal were present. Mr. C. R. Das, President of the Committee, took the chair. The Committee adopted the annual report presented by the Secretary dealing with Congress activities in Bengal during the year with special reference to the action taken by the Congress Committee in connection with some strikes, specially in east Bengal. There was some discussion when audited accounts came up for adoption. It was decided that the accounts should be scrutinised by another committee appointed by them.

Mr. C. R. Das next made his statement, particularly with reference to Council entry. The statement was made in Bengalee mainly on the lines indicated in the interview Mr. Das had with the Associated Press representative. Mr. Das took full two hours in making the statement as he was repeatedly interrogated and obstructed by many members. Mr. Das replied his questioners giving reasons that the new policy advocated by him was not opposed to the Congress policy or non-cooperation cult. The latter part of the statement was received without much opposition. Fifty-six new members were coopted as members of the Provincial Congress Committee, thirty-two from Congress districts, fourteen Mahomedans and ten ladies.

MEERUT ZAMINDAR ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Chaudri Raghubir Singh, premier Zamindar of Meerut and President, Meerut District Congress Committee was arrested yesterday for an offence under Section 124 A.

ANGORA FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 13.

The "Aligarh Gazette" learns on very good authority that Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow has expressed his intention not to support further collections for Angora or other Khilafat funds unless the sum of 16,00,000 of rupees has duly been sent to Angora, which sum has since long been lying idle with the Central Khilafat Committee.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from previous page.)

longed opportunity of making his influence felt on the Bench and at the Bar as Lord Chancellor, the standard of British justice will fall low indeed. The Marquis of Salisbury represents the Die-Hards and is the stalwart champion of Dyerism. The Duke of Devonshire as Colonial Secretary, will provide a restful change of a sort from the adventurous policy of Winstin Churchill but he will be for the most part a tool in the hands of his officials, just as Lord Peel is at the India Office. Mr. Bridgeman, the Home Secretary is another of the same kidney. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and the President of th Board of Trade. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, both have strong Protectionist leanings, like the Prime Minister. The rest are unimportant people whose names cannot excite the mildest interests in any quarter. That such a combination of reactionaries and mediocrities can carry themselves through an election to an effective victory is incredible. Fortuitous circumstances will have to go very much in their favour if they are to secure a large following. Mr. Bonar Law is the only one whose name counts with the public and his fame is very much a press-made affair. His personality is not one to excite enthusiasm of the kind, which in former times was provoked by leaders like Gladstone, Salisbury, Asquith or Lloyd George.

Election Prospects.

What are the chances of the other parties is a very difficult question to answer. Labour has over four hundred candidates in the field. That it will win sweeping victories in many of the big working class constituencies in certain. Some enthusiasts believe that Labour will win as many as three hundred seats but that is very unlikely. The party is not likely to come back from the elections less than 150 strong and it may be as strong as 200. In such an election anything may happen but I should not care to be responsible for a prediction which went beyond the latter figure, much as I should like to see such a sweeping success for the only party that presents a really humane and democratic policy. The Independent Liberals have two hundred and thirty candidates and if half of them are returned they will have done better than most people anticipate

There remains Mr. Lloyd George and his band of about two hundred. People who calculate that Mr. Lloyd George is an exhausted force with the electorate will make a grave mistake. He has still his enthusiastic devotees, and in considerable numbers. The trouble of the National Liberals is that they will in many instances be fighting not only Labour and Conservative but also Independent Liberal. Mr. Lloyd George made a wise move in deciding not to go to the country as Prime Minister. His power during the elections will be far greater as the leader of an opposition. He knows better than anyone how to strike weakening blows at his opponents and the Bonar Law combination will provide effective material for his on-slaughts. Unpopular as his Near East policy has been, and, despite the intense feeling roused in the country during the time that he was on the verge of plunging the nation into a new war, there is a strong tendency among the rank and file of the old Coalition to think only of his services during the war and to remember him as the man who, they believe rightly or wrongly carried the country through to victory. He has the control still of a magnificent war chest for electioneering purposes and it will be used to advantage. That Mr. Lloyd George will be Prime Minister again in the near future or at all, is not likely but he will be a very strong factor in opposition whatever government is in power.

The prospects of all parties are so problematical and we are promised such a confusion of issues and parties, that the prospect of any one party being returned in sufficient strength to command a majority in the House of Commons seems in the highest degree improbable. There is a great likelihood that the elections, in this respect will be so indecisive that the next parliament will be shortlived and it will not be long before another appeal to the electors becomes necessary.

Poor Mr. Montagu!

A pathetic figure in the confusion of parties sub-parties and stranded individuals is that of Mr. Montagu, who has to be classed with the last-named group. When Mr. Montagu joined the Lloyd George Coalition cabinet in 1917, he created a breach between himself and the Asquithians which can never be healed. The events which caused his resignation last March have severed him as effectually from the Liberals whom Mr. Lloyd George leads. It is obviously impossible for him to stand as a duly accredited candidate of either Liberal group. One would have thought that the alternative for a man of Liberal views was, either to stand as an independent Liberal or to join the Labour Party; for after all he has friends and admirers among the latter, who have already received in their ranks a scion of the house of Montagu (nee Samuel) in the person of the heir to the present head of the family and holder of the title. But the surprising announcement has been made that the ex-Secretary of State for India contemplates standing as a Conservative for his old constituency in Cambridgeshire. This announcement has produced an outburst of wrath from the "Morning Post", which calls upon the heads of the Party to renounce and denounce Mr. Montagu without delay and declares that, should he attempt thus to outrage the feelings of the Conservatives of Cambridge by such a sacrilegious laying hands upon their representation in Parliament, steps will be taken to see that the party organisation put an official Conservative candidate to oppose him. Mr. Bonar Law, however, has not entirely surrendered himself body and soul to the Die-Hard element represented by the "Morning Post" and I suspect that, if there is truth in the announcement as to Mr. Montagu's desertion to the Tories, the step has not been taken without a preliminary understanding with the Conservative leaders that he is to be received into the flock with their blessing and to receive official support in his candidature.

India And the Crisis.

The political crisis of course leaves things very much where they were so far as British policy in India is concerned, and all external matters which are of interest to India. I have already mentioned that it is understood that Mr. Bonar Law's government does not intend materially to interfere with the policy in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Middle Asia generally, while, of course, Lord Curzon will pursue in the Near East the new line of policy on which he embarked at Paris, when he commenced the defiance of Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, which culminated in the downfall of the Coalition. It must be borne in mind, that the main aim of British policy in the Near East, to dominate the Dardanelles and Constantinople, has not changed, only the method is changed. Lord Curzon was content to follow the method of backing the Greeks and attempting to crush the Turks, as long as it seemed feasible Now that it has been proved impossible, he hopes that the same object may be achieved by the more devious method of seeming to placate Turkish aspirations. The Allies are not yet out of Constantinople, and, if Lord Curzon's policy succeeds, they will not go until British dominance in the Dardanelles is firmly established. Lord Curzon is now installed in a Cabinet, where there is no rival to his management of affairs in the Near East. But, for the rest, there are 16 old Coalitionists in the new Government and the main policy remains what it has always been in Lord Curzon's mind,—a British hegemony of the Near East and Middle Asia. He does not and never will accept defeat of that. If there are occasional set-backs, he will set to work patiently to regain the old road by another path, and he will continue to pursue the same end as long as he is in office.

That Lord Peel remains at the India Office, where he will still have, presumably, the assistance of Lord Winterton, is an indication that policy in India will remain as represented by Lloyd George's recent speech in the Commons, with a definite hardening of reaction in accordance with the ultra-conservative elements, represented by Lord Salisbury. As long as this new Government remains in office Lord Reading will receive no encouragement to relax the hand of repression. There will be more repression and more; and, should the Viceroy attempt to move in a conciliatory direction, he may count upon being sharply pulled up by Whitehall. The tail that wags the body of the party that has seized the administraion intends to have "strong rule" in India, and has no sympathy for the "reforms." They got rid of Montagu and they will more easily get rid of Reading, if the Viceroy fails to dance to the Die-Hard tune. India has nothing to hope from Britain but what Non-cooperation can win.

ACCIDENT ON M. & S. M. RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The General Traffic Manager, M. & S. M. Railway, informs that No. 51 Up Mixed train running from Masulipatam to Narasaropet was derailed between Hatular and Narasaropet about 22-30 hours last night owing to the line being washed away, due to abnormally heavy rain. The engine, 3 goods waggons, and third class carriages capsized. Two third-class passengers and one fireman were killed. Five other third class passengers injured whose names are not yet known are being sent to the local hospital. A special train has left Madras at 11 hours this morning.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

With regard to the derailment between Satulur and Narasaropet, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, further information received from the District Traffic Superintendent, Guntakal shows that the engine and tender capsized, 3 wagons with the front brake van and 2 bogie thirds were seriously damaged and completely derailed. Six persons were killed including a fireman, and 2 passengers were injured. Through running will probably be impossible for several days, transhipment being impossible at present.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Cairo.—The Minister for Agriculture finally estimates this year's Egyptian cotton crop at four million kantars. 289,000 Kantars of last year's crop, held in Egypt, have not been sold. It is believed that the fellahin is anxious to market the cotton at the earliest possible moment, but the largest growers desire to starve the market and thereby to force the price. The quality and yield of the crop are stated to be good.

MCGRIGOR'S BANK AND WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The War Office announces that Mr. Baldwil and Lord Derby will continue to give sympathetic attention to the larger questions arising out of the relations between the War Office and the McGrigor's Bank as army agents, but detailed information with regard to the actual position of the firm and the losses of officers or their families has only been recently available. This is now being considered, and instructions have been issued for a further credit of a month's pay to be given to the officers affected.

Official and Personal.

Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman and Miss Strangman left Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Their Excellencies' Visitors Books will be kept at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay, from Monday, the 20th instant between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., (except Sundays.)

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

APPEAL FOR MEMBERS TO ATTEND IN FULL FORCE.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, General Secretary of the Congress, wires from Salem under Tuesday's date:—

In view of the Congress President's ruling published already, holding that the All-India Congress Committee must proceed on the 20th instant and there being no time for further discussion of the desirability of postponement all members should abide by the ruling and attend in full force. I have wired the President to publish immediately a press note whether where the provinces have already elected new members these or the old members should attend. On publication of the President's reply members should act accordingly.

The President having decided not to postpone, we should avail ourselves of the advantage, in that the previous discussion and decision on the questions raised will serve to ease the situation and inconveniences, and members should attend in full force and record the country's view on the issues raised.

MR. KHATRI'S REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The following telegam has been sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru Hon. General Secretary of the All-India National Congress Committee, Allahabad, by Mr. A. H. S. Khatri:—As member of the All-India Congress I earnestly request you to postpone the Congress meeting of the 20th November for the following reasons:— The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's Report has only just been out and public opinion shall not have been fully expressed by the 20th November. Any decision on a momentous question such as that involved in the report is bound to prejudice the proceedings of the forthcoming annual sessions also to place new members in an awkward position. It is also not likely to receive proper response from the public. Only in an open Congress before all members, old and new, and in presence of a vast representative assembly the workers public's points of view could be ascertained. There is no reason to justify a hot haste, particularly when the next annual session is also not far off. It would be unfair if the very same persons who made the enquiries and have already formed an opinion should be Judges to decide, the more so as they being the most influential are bound to influence a majority of members. This amounts to obviating the chances of different points of view being freely ventilated and discussed. Pray do postpone the Calcutta meeting.'—(Sd.) A. H. S. Khatri.

GURU-KA-BAGH AFFAIRS.

GOVT. INTERFERENCE CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

About 250 military pensioners were present at an Akali meeting held at the Jallianwala Bagh last evening. Subedar Surain Singh of Cheddan village near Guru-ka-bagh presided. Risaldar Anup Singh, also, spoke. There were about 8,000 spectators present. The pensioners passed a resolution condemning the Government's interference in the Guru-ka-bagh affairs.

INDIAN SHIPPING AND GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter appears in your issue of 10th instant over the signature of Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth on the above subject, expressing views and remarks wherein I am concerned, and I hope you will make room for my reply to his personal remarks.

Regarding Government's attitude towards the Company, I maintain that the Agents would have achieved a fair amount of success if they had handled the matter in a more business-like way and made honest timely agitation.

Mr. Mawji has now rushed to the press with the brief of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. under patriotic motives. But he was nowhere when the Company was started, nor did he help the floatation by subscribing shares. He has only become a shareholder recently in a falling and cheap market. Moreover, I would ask him whether it is the presence of vested interests which wakes him up at this stage, or the sway of patriotism?

I never pretended to be a financial or shipping expert, nor did I say that I am the Managing Agent of any steam Company. I think Mr. Mawjibhai's ears played him false if he heard me say so.

Mr. Mawjibhai sets forth patriotism and national pride and Swaraj as a buffer against the legitimate remarks of highly wronged shareholders, but the real situation is that under the garb of patriotism lies the spirit of gaining cheap popularity. What has Mr. Mawji done to train up expert Indian Surveyors and Shippers to enable Indians to control mastery of the seas? Is it a matter of national pride if Mr. Mawji is allowed to bring coal from Africa in Indian steamers to conduct his coal business.

I never said that I would go to court against the Scindia Company. I only said that I would convene a meeting of the shareholders for reducing and refunding the extra capital to shareholders.

The shareholders of the Scindia Company subscribed shares out of partriotism but when they see that the Company's affairs are not managed profitably, are they to ruin themselves for the sake of patriotism? But what have people like Mr. Mawji done to advance the cause of Indian Shipping?—yours, etc.

C. I. PAREKH.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

DEATH OF MR. CHIRGWIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death has occurred of Mr. G. H. Chirgwin, the music hall artist. He was known on the halls as "White-eyed Kaffir."

BURMESE REFORMS.

G. C. B. A. ADVOCATES BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO G.C.B.A.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

The tenth annual conference of the G. C. B. A. met at Thayetmyo, Upper Burma, with delegates from 3179 affiliated associations and 20,000 visitors from all parts of Burma Chithlaing presiding and among those present were 3,000 Hpoongyis. Sayadwa Be Me, the great Buddhist ecclesiastic of Burma, 81 years old, and other Sayadaws graced the assembly. The Conference opened with benedictions from Be Me and other Sayadaws. The presidential address detailed the circumstances under which the split in the G. C. B. A. occurred and justified the boycott of the reformed Council and voting at the elections with cogent arguments.

Resolutions on Swadeshi, arbitration courts, and the exclusion of Shan states and other districts from the working of the Burma Reform Act and cognate matters were passed unanimously. Details of organisations were discussed and approved. The audience demanded accounts and papers which are in the hands of the seceding leaders. The women delegates, inspired by the proceedings and actuated by a desire to undertake serious active participation in the political work of the country consulted together on the formation of a general council of the Burmese women's associations and ladies, representing 300 women's associations on the second day and formed one under the presidentship of Mrs. Ma Thaw Soe Thein, who has spent three years in Japan and seven years in California and is a graduate of an American university. The lady has travelled throughout Europe and America and was present at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Lucknow. Mr. U. Ottama delivered a long speech advising people not to vote at the coming Council election and urged the observance of strict Swadeshi and avoidance of gambling, drinking and opium, establishment of arbitration courts and cooperative societies and stores, boycott of foreign articles and support of national schools. He also emphasised non-violence, as preached by Budha and exhorted laymen and Hpongyies to carry out the resolutions fully. He requested the Hpongyies to go round the country and preach to people from platform and pagodas and carry out in every-day life the principles preached from the conference platform. The conference began on the 9th and continued upto late at night on the eleventh.

The conference was quite a unique session unparralled and unprecedented in the history of the province and evoked intense enthusiasm among the masses. MMr. Ottama has awakened the sleeping mas of the province by his untiring work.

SIR W. VINCENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

Hon. Sir William Vincent and Hon. Sir Mohamed Shafi who have been touring in the North Western Frontier will return to Delhi to-morrow where Sir William Vincent will stay only for one week before proceeding to Calcutta en route to Bombay. He sails on the 2nd of December, on which date Sir Malcolm Hailey takes over the charge of the Home Department. Nothing is known in Delhi as to the exact date of the arrival of Sir Basil Blackett, the new Finance Member, but it is peresumed he will be quite in time to relieve Sir Malcolm Hailey.

AHMEDABAD MILL SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

All the mills are working as usual. The Millowners' Association has written to the Labour Union about the abolition of the dearness allowance sanctioned in 1920. Operatives are very sorry for their action and requested Ansuyaben to continue as President of the Labour Union.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard statements by the Premier, M. Theunis and the Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, on the problem of reparations in connexion with the fall of the mark, inter-Allied debts, and other questions, telegraphed the "Morning Post" correspondent at Brussels on October 25. It is generally thought here that the British Ministerial crisis will make no profound change in the general line of British foreign policy. The Brussels conference will probably not take place in November or December owing to the Conference of Lausanne, the British General Election and inquiry of the Reparation Commission in Berlin, but the moratorium given to Germany ends on December 31.

After long vacation which commenced on the 1st September last, the Calcutta High Court reopened on Monday. All judges who had gone Home during the vacation returned and, excepting Justice Tennon, rejoined. The Chief Justice held a reception after which all judges assembled in full Court when tributes of respect were paid by the bench and bar to the memory of five members of the legal profession who died during the vacation, namely Sir Shamsul-Huda, R. Braunfeld and three vakils.—A. P.

STORY OF PUNJABI PRISONER.

SENTENCED TO 37 YEARS IMPRISONMENT!

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 11.

The following interesting story of a Punjab prisoner sent to us by our Andhra correspondent will be read with deep interest:—

The Indian public are very greatly indebted to the "Krishna Patrica", the premier Telugu weekly of the province for its revelations about the life-story of one Prithwhising, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 37 years and is now lodged in the Rajahmundry gaol. I propose to give a brief summary of his experiences in gaol, which will undoubtedly be of great interest to your readers.

Prithvi Singh is a native of the Panjab but is a Rajput by birth. He is a man of lofty stature and is strong and majestic person, who may easily be termed as a giant among men. He is hardly twenty-eight years of age at present.

When he was twenty, he went to America to carry on trade, but becoming a prey to the revolutionary tendencies prevalent among some Indian residents there, he joined the revolutionary league. When the Great European War broke out in 1914, the revolutionaries in America thought that a golden opportunity offered itelf to them to go to India, and carry on their programme and bring about a revolution before the expiry of the War. They, therefore, decided to enter India in batches. Shortly after the second batch landed at Calcutta, Prithwi Singh arrived at that City, and though the Police were apprisd of his coming they could not detect him. Prithwi Singh went straight to Lahore from Calcutta.

Prithwi Singh knew that the Police were moving heaven and earth to find him, but he was not a coward to run away. At Lahore, he used to play at hockey, with a Police Superintendent, but the Superintendent did not know that it was Prithwi Singh. He made friends with a Government servant with whom he was moving as a brother but that friend gave out his identity to the Police. When he and his friend were drinking tea one evening, according to a pre-arranged plan, a Police Inspector came there and showed his revolver to Prithwi Singh. Mr. Singh knocked his enemy down and got hold of the revolver. After a number of policemen were accorded this treatment, poor Prithvi Singh was surrounded by too many policemen and he was tied down hand and foot. Prithwi Singh was charged with attempting to murder Government servants and was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A short time afterwards the famous Lahore Conspiracy case was out and Mr. Prithwi Singh, also, was put up as an accused in the case, and he was sentenced to 25 years' hard labour in the Andamans in addition to the term of 10 years to which he was already sentenced.

Along with 70 other Punjabi prisoners, Prithwi Singh was sent to the Andamans. The Punjabi prisoners could not tolerate the sufferings and went on a hunger strike. Prithwi Singh thought that it was his duty to represent the matter to the Government of India and sought the permission of the gaol authorities which was stoutly refused. Hence the only course left to him was to go on hunger strike along with his co-prisoners. But after a few days the other prisoners could not continue their strike and somehow reconciled themselves with the authorities and ceased their strike. But Prithwi Singh kept up his vow. 20 days passed off without his taking a morsel of food or a drop of water. The gaol Doctor tried to pour milk into his stomach through his nose by force but in vain. In this manner he spent 33 days heroically.

He was fighting constantly with death and every moment it was feared that his breath would be out. After 90 days passed in this struggle between him and death, there was a hitch between the other prisoners and the gaol authorities as a result of which the prisoners were deprived of their blankets. It is very cold in the Andamans and Prithwi Singh was not so selfish as to protect himself under his blanket while his fellow prisoners were exposed to severe cold and he cast off not only his blanket but all his dress and went on cloth strike. In addition to this, he took a vow of silence. In this way he spent 150 days when a mosquito settled on his face and began to tease him. He got impatient and took it into his fist and tried to kill it, but he could not. This simple incident brought home to him that he was filled with the sense of self-complacency, inasmuch as he refused to respect the wishes of his co-prisoners who were constantly sending him word to give up his strike for whom he had gone on hunger strike. He then gave up his vow.

In 1920 Prithwi Singh was brought to the Madras gaol along with some other prisoners. After a few days however they were being brought to Rajahmundry gaol in the Calcutta Mail. It was the dead of night. The train passed Ongole Station. The police who were guarding the prisoners were fast asleep. Prithwi Singh's legs were enchained. had heard the story of Cheerala Perala where 16,000 villagers deserted their homes and lived outside the villages to bend the Government to its knees for having imposed a Municipality on them quite against their wishes. Those villages, Cheerala and Perala are near to Ongole and Pritvi Singh wanted to see these brave villagers and so jumped down. Unfortunately he fell into a thorny bush and his whole body was much bruised. Subsequently the police caught hold of him and for this offence his term was increased by 2 years more. That is to say his full term is 37 years of which 30 are left unexpired.

He has been in the Rajahmundry Gaol for the past one year. He commands the respect of the non-co-operation prisoners as the Jail authorities alike. He opened a Hindi class for the Non-Co-operators in the gaol, but it was subsequently prohibited by the authorities.

This, in short is the life of a Punjabi prisoner in gaol. He has been a source of encouragement to the N.C.O. prisoners. Imprisonment and torture could not crush his brave spirit.

SULTANAT AND KHILAFAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your masterly leader of to-day is something to be proud of, and the effective way in which you have exposed current cant will carry conviction to all and sundry. Yet, if you think it will convince G. K. N, you are mistaken. This gentleman simply does not *wish* to be convinced. As a matter of fact, he holds up his little candle to us, not because he sincerely thinks we require its light, but because it is pleasant to him to *delude himself* with belief that we do. This attitude of his has been a puzzle to many, because while every one could understand Europe's goggle-eyed hostility towards any kind of Islamic awakening, it is not very clear why the banner of Pan-Islamism should affect G. K. N. exactly as a red rag affects the bull. The phenomenon is somewhat novel, and could be explained only in the following manner:—

The robbers of Europe having successfully plundered Asia in general and Moslem lands in particular, it is only natural that the helpers and hangers-on of these robbers should expect a share in the loot. Sir Herbert Samuel, (you will remember, your *dicide*) asked for Palestine in reward of his sycophancy, and got it. Now G. K. N. wants Iran for his loyalty, and thinks he will get it too. But he deems it necessary to facilitate this getting by first securing an economic stranglehold over Persia, and to achieve that end he advocates that Parsi Capitalists should make a peaceful penetration of that country, hunt out concessions, and generally cheat and exploit the Persians in manners calculated to promote the pious project. There could be no "compromising of moral dignity"—no questions of "conscientious scruples" in such designs against a people engaged in a life and death struggle for their liberty—although when Mahatma Gandhi strives for Indian unity by making common cause with the Moslems over the Khilafat, G. K. N. stigmatizes him thus piously:—

"Every one loves Indian unity, . . . but the means employed to secure Swaraj should be clean and honest. Unity should be founded upon truth. A Sadhu never thinks of allying himself with the Saitan to obtain paradise. A lover of truth never thinks of procuring his country's good by dint of canting hypocrisy." ("Praja Mitra" 5, July, 1922.)

But this is straying from the point. We are not just now concerned with G. K. N.'s piety. We merely want to find out why he hates Pan Islamism. The reason is simple and somewhat like this: The fact of the Persians being Moslems is considered as a disagreeable hitch in the way of G. K. N.'s dream of a future Parsi Empire, but he thinks the difficulty could be overcome by creating a strictly National sentiment in place of the present religious one. So far, his efforts in the direction of evoking purely national consciousness in the Zoroastrians have been distinguished by laudable zeal. An "Iran League" has been founded, and he has become its energetic Vice-President; a propaganda is in full swing to impress the Parsi idea with the desirability of securing a national home in Persia; All sorts of musty volumes are being unearthed, and translated to revive Zoroastrian Persia's past glories; letters are written to Sir Percy Cox, and answers received; and a project is on foot to repair and conserve the remains of all great Sassanian buildings in general, but of the Taki-Kisra near Baghdad in particular. So far, so good, but now comes the rub. G. K. N. feels that his Pan Parsism cannot make a headway among the Moslem Persians as long as Pan Islamism is alive to bar its progress. Hence he wishes that Pan Islamism were dead—and the wish has become the father to the thought. The result is that everything which looks like a blow—or even a pin prick—to Pan Islamic brotherhood is hailed by him with ill concealed glee. He feels a king of sneaking joy in fishing out musty lies like the one about Enver Pasha and his White Wolf prayer, and fastens with avidity upon any rubbish of an anti-Islamic character, not because he believes in it, but merely because it panders to h's wishes. As to his violent anti-Khilafat and anti-Non-co-operation attitude, he thinks these movements are the enemies of his great project. in asmuch as they evoke an Indian National sentiment in the Parsis at the cost of the Persian-National sentiment for which he labours. Just ponder over the following irritated exclamation of his:—

"The Tak will be conserved, perhaps restored by aliens. More will be done by the spade and the pen of foreigners to revive the glory that was Persia. Parsi millionaires meanwhile will be parleying with visionaries preaching preposterous economics, spending their money on the disruption of the ties that connect them with Britain, and purchasing Charkhas by thousands. (Praja Mitra, 24-6-21.)

The 'ties that connect them with Britain' are not to be disrupted, because they will serve as a rope with which to scale the dizzy heights of Persia: only G. K. N. should remember that "He who sups with the devil needs a jolly long spoon."—Yours etc.

M. I. MEER.

Surat: Nov. 11.

"MISAPPLYING SCRIPTURAL TEXTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the text, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's", I see your correspondent tries to resuscitate the corpse, which it was noped, was finally laid to rest. I will again, with your kind permission, repeat what I wrote in my letter dated 29th March last to the "Bombay Chronicle":

"The Kingdom or Government in Christ's time was either good or bad. If it was bad, Christ could not have acknowledged it. The saying of Christ to 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, etc.', does not prove that he acknowledged the Government. It is true that he said this in public, as he found the Pharisees wanted to entangle him in talk before witnesses, but, in his heart, he, it seems, believed, that he was justified in not paying tribute to an *alien* Government *under certain* circumstances as is shown by the fact, that on another occasion he *prevented* his disciple, Peter from paying the tribute at first, but, subsequently to avoid giving offence he agreed to the payment of the money. And this was one of the charges brought against him before Pilate later on."

From the above, it will be observed, that Christ prevents Peter at first from paying the tribute. If the tribute was just or legal he would not have prevented Peter from paying it; but, if Christ knowingly prevented the payment of a just or legal tribute, he did wrong. The money was subsequently paid simply to *avoid giving offence* and not because it was just or legal or that the King levying it was the true liege and lord of the Jews: if he were, he would not have taken "custom or tribute" from his own "children", because "free."—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH KHALID YUSUF.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers will remember that during the first week of May last I wrote to "The Chronicle" a few lines regarding the third and intermediate class accommodation on Indian Railways and you were kind enough to publish them—with some comments—in the editorial page of your journal. Since then, in my humble opinion matters have not, in any way, improved. To us in the Madras Presidency, it looks as if the M. S. M. and S. I. Railways are determined to care very little for public opinion. Judging from the state of affairs on other Railways I do not think they are in any way better.

In December, 1916, about one and a half years after the War began, we had sufficiently large number of convenient train-services, Christmas concessions, six-months' return concessions, week-end return concessions and other conveniences. But now more than three years after the Peace was signed, we have increased passenger fares and freight charges with no sort of concessions, and without even the number of train-services which we had before the War.

Mr. Joshi, M. L. A., deserves the thanks of the Indian public for pleading the cause of the poor third-class passengers before the Assembly. But may I request him to remember that the all-round enhancement of passenger fares has affected the second-class passenger also so much so that the necessity for the introduction of inter-class accommodation on all passenger trains (at least on all broad-guage sections) is being felt daily. Respectable middle-class passengers find it too costly to travel second-class and find it very inconvenient to travel third-class owing to the overcrowding in it. Between Bombay and Madras inter-class is run on the mail trains only, and the G. I. P. Railway carriage—which is indeed constructed to secure some comfort to the passengers, runs on the mail trains only on alternate days. The introduction of the inter-class on other trains is highly imperative. I think a beginning may be made with the Fast Passenger trains running between Madras and Bombay.

I therefore appeal to all leaders of public opinion to agitate in the matter and see something is done.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. N. CHARI.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the commencement of the War the Railway Companies have stopped issuing concession X'mas tickets. A beginning was made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the last Dusera and Devali holidays for the issue of concession tickets as they used to do in Bengal during the Durga Puja holidays. It is hoped all the Railway Companies in India, as well as the Steamer Companies will renew the concession for the next X'mas holidays. Before the War, as then shown by me through your columns, the rates of concession tickets varied on the different Railway lines. They were the most liberal on the South Indian Railway being single fares for the double journey, while on other lines they were a fare and a third or more. It is hoped for the next X'mas there will be a uniform rate of concessions on all the lines of Railways and Steamers, say at a rate of a fare and a quarter, considering that the fares have been enormously raised during the last two or three years.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

SEASON TICKETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Money-making and getting rich quick is indeed a bad business. The proposed increase in the rates of Season tickets on both the Railway lines is everywhere looked at as a further menace to the middle class people. The present rates which include an increase of 10 per cent. over those of April, 1921, are less bearable; what then if 15 per cent. more is added.

About concessions and facilities one must not ask. Even the old ones are being taken away one after another and new ones are flatly denied. To the happiness and conveniences of suburban residents the Companies pay little attention or no attention at all and seem to concentrate the whole of it on their purse. On the G. I. P. line the Season ticket-holders at Kalyan of any class are refused the long-standing advantage of travelling by all mail trains which they formerly used to have. Thus in the present circumstances if a Kalyan resident has an hour's business at Bombay he is required to spend five hours for it!

Bombay affords no space to live and the Railways give no facilities for suburban residence and it is the middle class people who are mercilessly being ground in these hard times.

The Companies must not look with an eye of profit and loss on the local lines. Instead of making the life of a suburban resident more easy it is being made more and more complicated. When are they going to make final halt! Will they once for all make it clear?—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

INCREASED POSTAL RATES AND DECREASED WORKING HOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me the hospitality of the columns of your widely-read paper to put forth the following grievance before the Postmaster-General.

Every one knows that postal rates were doubled only last April and when the rates were doubled every one expected larger number of working hours. Strange to say, just the contrary has happened. The last clearance for mails in evening which used to be 8 o'clock, or even 9 o'clock, is now taking place as early as 6 o'clock. This leaves very little time for replying letters by next mail. This is true of almost all places in Kathiawad. And this is popularly supposed to be "Retrenchment in Kerosine expenditure." Is this not "Penny wise, Pound foolish", and is this grievance of the public not just and logically sound?

Will the Postmaster-General look into this state of things and for the convenience of the public mend it?—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHAN P. GANDHI.

Limbdi, Nov. 3.

Syed Nawab Ali, is nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay vice Moulvi Muhammad Abbas, deceased.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a banquet given in his honour by the Maharaja of Benares, Sir Harcourt Butler referred to the communal ill-feeling in the province and strongly appealed to all to keep the province in paths of peace.—A. P.

* * * *

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadra presided at a lecture delivered by Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta of Maroda on "Ambulance, Nusring, and Hygiene" and a St. Johns Ambulance centre was opened here.—A. P.

* * * *

The second largest ruby ever found at Mogok and valued at Rs. ten to fifteen lakhs is named after Lady Craddick who visited the place soon after the discovery.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands the Braithwaite Committee's report has now been forwarded to the Government of India. The recommendations are said to indicate certain steps which can be taken to release the present financial stringency in some degree.

* * * *

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, President, the Bengal Legislative Council, recently paid a visit to the High Court Bar Library, Calcutta, of which he had been a member while practising there.—A.P.

* * * *

At a meeting of the newliy elected members of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee held on the 12th instant to co-opt twenty members to that body the full number was elected and the newly elected members favour change in the Congress programme. Prominent amongst those just elected are:—Messrs Abyankar, Alekar, Cholkar, Paranjpye, M. K. Vaidya and Mrs. Shantibai Bhatvadekar. Dr. Moonjee becomes a member of the Committee being ex-president of the Provincial Conference.—A. P.

* * * *

A Dehi message of November 13th says although no programme of its work has yet been definitely decided, it is understood the next annual meeting of the Chamber of Ruling Princes and Chiefs will assemble in Delhi in the first week of February 1923. The Standing Committee of the Conference met on Monday to discuss with the Government of India certain questions which will come up before the full Conference in February.—(A. P.).

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

To-day before Mr. Austin, I.C.S., Cantonment District Magistrate, the case began against Lance Corporal Gordon and Private Lefloeg, both of the Second Wiltshires, charged with brutal attack on police officer Narasimhiah while on public duty. Inspector Roberts assisted by Inspector Rajagopal conducted the prosecution while the accused were undefended. The injured officer Narasimhiah who was first examined deposed that on the 28th October, whilst engaged no patrol duty, three soldiers and one woman were seen under a tree on Brigade Road. The witness advised the party to go to their places and reported the fact. The witness was again on the 3rd instant on night patrol. He reached St. Patrick's Cathedral gate at about 9 when both the accused stopped him shouting. Gordon tapped him on the shoulder saying "Hallo." The witness replied he was a Police Sub-Inspector and not Gordon's friend, whereupon the second accused who had no coat remarked "This is the bloke who interfered with us the other night." His bicycle was immediately seized and Gordon also removed his coat with the intention of assaulting. The witness finding defence hopeless ran into the nearest restaurant and appealed to the people on the verandah for help. One Whittaker came down immediately but seeing about thirty soldiers following the witnes advised the latter to run into the restaurant. The accused followed the witnes inside, struck several times on the latter's face and head, knocked the witness down and kicked him. Twenty witnesses for the prosecution have been cited. The case is proceeding.

THE MISSION OF HELP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Mission of Help has come, it would be well if the Bishop of Bombay or the Archdeacon—as the Bishop is ill at Home—would let the Missioners know that Bombay requires one or two Assistant Bishops, one of whom should be an Indian Christian. The railway should be well supplied with priests, for the railway staff are very much neglected by the Church of England clergy in India, many Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed on the railways are attending Salvation Army meetings, the Methodist Churches, and the Roman Catholic Chapels who should, properly speaking, be worshipping in the Church of England; of course there is a great shortage of Chaplains. In the Methodist Church we have Bishop Oldham, a son of the soil and a bright example of an Anglo-Indian rising in the ecclesiastical ranks. Why not the Church of England train a few Europeans and Anglo-Indians for to help those Chaplains who come out from Home and receive Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a month here, while the Roman Catholic priest works for Rs. 100 per mensem. The Mission of Help have been told over and over again all the shortcomings of the spiritual wants of the people in India and yet up to the present day very little has been done, they have come and they will go and the Church of England clergy will still remain suffering from a shortage of priests and chaplains. The planters are very much neglected on the tea and coffee estates. The Archbishop of Canterbury was told long long ago about the paucity of labourers in the Mission Field though the harvest truly is great and yet nothing seems to be done. A Mission of Help has come to India, but what are they going to do; money is being spent and all for what? The Indian Christians could well ask for Indian Bishops in the villages and missionary fields. In conclusion it is to be hoped that all the defects which were pointed out long ago by the Bishops and clergy in India to the Archbishops at Home will be remedied by the Mission of Help who have arrived in Bombay and are touring India. There is no doubt a slur has been cast on the supervision of the ecclesiastics who are in charge of the work of the Church of England in India by the Mission of Help coming out here instead of the Home authorities immediately taking steps to remedy all the defects which Bishops and clergy in India have pointed out long ago, namely, the shortage of chaplains, missionaries, lay-workers, Bible readers, etc., in India.—Yours, etc.,

FACTS.

GURDWARAS AND SHRINES BILL.

OPPOSITION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Mr. Fazl Hussain presented the report of the Select Committee on Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill. The report is signed by all the members of the Select Committee (Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. Ganpat Rai, and Muharram Ali Chisti signing subject to notes of dissent) except the five Sikhs Members who did not take any part in its proceedings. In their minutes of dissent, Raja Narendra Nath and Mr. Gunpat Rai say "we refrain from dwelling in this minute on certain amendments which we might have discussed if the Sikh Members of the Select Committee had taken part in its proceedings. We are strongly of opinion that in the face of the unanimous opposition of Sikh members of the Council, it is highly undesirable to proceed with the bill which we fear will prove infructuous. "Mr. Muharram Ali Chisti in his dissenting note says:—"I am not in a position to agree to the clauses which throw doubt on the free exercise of the right of a portion of the community to perform their religious rights and ceremonies without any restriction whatsoever even temporarily for a short period."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir P. Rajagopatachari presiding. In reply to an interpellation in regard to Mopian outbreak Government stated that the number of persons among the civil population who were killed by rebels during the recent Malabar rebellion was believed to be between 500 and 600. Government had no information as to the number of women and children among the persons killed. No statistics had been compiled regarding the number of temples wholly or partly destroyed, but the number of temples destroyed or desecrated must exceed one hundred. The number of Hindus forcibly converted was probably large, but for obvious reasons Government had purposely refrained from attempting to collect accurate figures.

In reply to another question it was announced that Government proposed to devote towards the replacement of the losses suffered during the rebellion and relief of sufferers all money collected in the shape of fines and confiscation from persons convicted of offences connected with the rebellion. The money collected so far amounted to one and a half lakhs of rupees.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

After sitting up to a late hour the U. P. Council to-day disposed of about 200 amendments on District Boards Bill. One more effort was made by landlords to nullify the effects of taxation clauses passed previously when Thakur Jaganath Baksh Singh moved an amendment that the resolution imposing additional taxation should be passed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board for the time being. Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan, and some of the liberal landlords opposed the amendment which was negatived by 16 against 54 votes.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week,	Day of month,	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.	ft. in.
		Nov	h. m.		Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
T	7	m 0 40	28 4	7	m 6 3a	18 7
		0 27a	26 5		6 24	5 1
W	15	m 7 30	25 1	15	m 1 30	19 5
		8 30a	26 10		2 12a	1 2
T	16	m 8 32	27 4	16	2 30	18 8
		9 30a	28 1		30a	15 9
F	17	m 9 24	27 9	7	m 3 26	18 8
		10 21a	29 2		3 46a	14 0
S	18	m 10 17	28 1	18	m 4 8	7 10
		11 8a	29 11		4 50a	14 2
S	19	m 11 5	29	19	m 5 8	17 8
		11 55a	30		5 12a	14 9
M	20	m 11 59	5 5	20	m 1 8	
		a	5 52a		14 2	18

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 2 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Nov. 5th 0h. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22.8m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th 5h 36.4m. a.m. First Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 13th instant.

Heavy long liquidation. New York, continued long liquidation and Southern selling early on political situation Eastern unsettled Market recovered on short covering and trade buying. Undertone good.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 4th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/4
Bank Demand	1-3 3 4
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3 15 16
Fox Demand	45
American Dollars	86-4
Hoakong Dollars	186
Shanghai	250
Japan	184 1 2
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 14th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms Ready Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	3 1 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	3 0 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bunpia	4 9 0 0	7 1 0
Rapsee, Bombay	9 2 0	10 4 0
Rapseed, Iron Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed Brown Thin	14 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 85 5	7 0 0	14 8 0
Tee seed, Gar 75-2	6 8 0 0	
Treiseed, Gujar 50-50	6 5 0 0	
Teel ed Black	6 0 0	
Poppye ed, white	3 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	2 0 0	1 12 0
Mowra eed	6 14 0	7 2 0
Ba ley	3 8 0 0	
Castorseed	3 0 0	10 9 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.	3 4 0 0	5 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat. May	7 12 0	
Linseed. May	11 15 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 14.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-5-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-7.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 84-13.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 84-14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 84-11.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying TT 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 27/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 450.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 570.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 460.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164‡.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159‡.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 186.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 250.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179‡.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 344.
London Gold ready sh. 92-3.
London Silver ready d. 33.
London Silver forward d. 32-13.
Tone of silver Steady, America sold, China bought

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND SERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.47 1/2.
French Exchange Frcs. 69.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 74.80.
German Exchange Mrks. 33500.
Italian Exchange Liras. 95.70.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1320, India 98, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 15 N. and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 250 N Apollo 16/4, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 900, By. Dyeing 1157/8, Bradbury 1940, Century 555, Cent. India 3350, Colaba Land 1760, Coorla 245, Crescent 395, Edw. Sassoon 380 Elphinston 102/8, Fazulbhoy 1167/8, Gokak 210, Ind. Malwa 555, Jam. Shed Mfg. 325, Kastoorchand 640, Khatau 425, Kohinoor 1575, Luxmi Cotton 4500, Madhavrao Scd. 200, Madhowji 335 M. Petit 4250, Morarji 5300, New Great 555, New City 560, Pahani 632/8, Phoenix 695, Pearls 825, Premier 122/8, Planet 190, Shapurji Pearls 825, Simplex 512/8, Standard 2000, Swadeshi 3315, Tata Mill 925 and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 380, B. Burma 430, B. Burma N. I. 125 pr. Bt. Burma pet 7/4 B. Tramway 98/12. B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 155, Bundi Cement 32, Ind. Cement 245, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 110, New India 16, Tata Iron Ord 37/8, Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 25 and Scindia Steam 7.

SHARE BAZAR.

TONE OF THE MARKET.

Nov. 14.

To-day, the Bazar declined on account of large sales made by a well known Ahmedabad Mill owner. The major shares closed about Rs. 50 below and the minor shares about Rs. 5 below last Tuesday's rates.

Kohinoor opened at Rs. 1,640, and after declining to Rs. 1,570, closed at Rs. 1,580.

Nagpore opened at Rs. 3,390, and closed at Rs. 3,370.

Swadeshi opened at Rs. 3,400. The highest rate was Rs. 3,440 and it closed at Rs. 3,310.

Shapoorji Bharucha opened at Rs. 190, and after touching Rs. 192-8-0, closed at Rs. 190.

There appeared to be a fair amount of enquiry from Up-country clients but on finding that a well-known Ahmedabad Mill owner was a keen seller, the Up-country clients were inclined to wait and see.

There appears to be a genuine demand from from the mofussil. Hence, it appears that the Market will see a fair rise in the near future.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 14th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 0 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 9 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Sakita:—	
Century per lb.	1 8 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

MILL STORES MARKET.

Nov. 14.

Quotations are:—
Bandings Rs. 1-2-0.
Ropes (Lambeth) Rs. 2-2-0.
Tubular Banding Rs. 2-0-0.
Conical-firm 5" Rs. 6-0-0.
Weft-pirn 6" Rs. 7-12-0.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 29-0-0 (Japan.)
Stubbing Bobbins Rs. 28-0-0 (Japan.)
Roller Cloth Rs. 9-2-0 (16 oz.)
Roller Cloth Rs. 9-12-0 (18 oz.)
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5-2-0 (72" Twill.)
Healds Rs. 2-2-0.
Reeds Re. 0-5-3
Fillets Rs. 0-14-0.
Card Cans Rs. 4-12-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Nov. 14.

There was a better and more healthy demand for Magnesium Chloride and Dutch Farina. Forward price for Farina has been ruling easy, but there is some scarcity for ready cwt. Zinc Chloride kept firm at Rs. 22 per cent. Zinc chloride kept firm at Rs. 22 per cwt. Bichromates of Soda and Potash had no further changes. Sago-flour had slightly further rise in prices. Brown Sugar lead changed hands at Rs. 32 and White Sugar lead at Rs. 42 per cwt.

SCINDIA SHARFHOLDERS.

COMMITTEE TO SAFEGUARD THEIR INTERESTS.

After the first meeting on Monday last was dissolved by its Chairman amid great up-roar and the partisans of the Agents had left the hall, a second meeting of the shareholders was held at the same place and Mr. C. I. Parekh was voted to the chair.

He said that though he was the convener of the meeting and had invited such shareholders only as were in favour of the reduction the capital, the partisans of the Agents had entered the meeting in large numbers and taking advantage of his late arrival captured the meeting and frustrated its object.

He then said that shipping business was very difficult matter. Repairs for one steamer cost over Rs. 5 lakhs which was much more than its purchase price. He had a talk with Mr. Morrison of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who said that though the Company was working for the last 50 years, it arrived at an earnings stage only recently.

The 'Loyalty' if sold would fetch under Rs. two lakhs and the same was the case with other steamers. The 'Loyalty' costs Rs. 85,000 per annum for its up-keep though lying idle in dock. If this sad fate were to befall the other steamers what would be their condition. (A shareholder: To take poison and commit suicide.) Continuing Mr. C. I. Parekh said, it was very difficult for a Steamer Company to earn in these days and it required great caution and good management to prevent defalcations and loss. It was therefore no use investing a large capital in such concerns, but to proceed very cautiously. He therefore favoured reduction of capital and liability of shareholders.

It was then proposed by Mr. Meghji Jivanbhai and seconded by Mr. Abdulla Louji that a committee of the following gentlemen with power to add be appointed to confer with the Directors with a view to safeguarding the interests of the shareholders of the Company and report progress thereon:—

Mr. Khamisa Haji Janmahomed, Mr. Chatrubhuj Jivandas, Mr. Moneybag, Mr. Chhotalal Parekh, Mr. Vasavada, Mr. Meghji Jivandas, Mr. A. Subedar, Mr. Paymaster, Mr. Shroff Padamsey and Mr. Govindji Damoder.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29·866 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2 ,,
Dew Point	68.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.639 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	75.4 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	61 miles.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The monsoon has retreated from the central parts of the country and has weakened also in the Peninsula and south Burma. Fresh north-western disturbance is entering Kashmir. Rainfall has been local in Chota Nagpur, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and south-east Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point one, Dibrugarh and Jagdalpur a half, Mysore one, and a half, and Salem two.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th November 1922, giving dta for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear and in the south-east of the division humidity is in defect. Night temperature was below normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Karachi and Kotah. Day temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual. Night temperature was below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and in defect in Kathiawar. Day temperature was below normal in Central India West while night temperature was below the average in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are heavily clouded at Nagpur and in Berar and are clear or lightly clouded at other stations. The air is damper than usual and day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was above the average at Jubbulpore and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was below the average at Ratnagiri while night temperature was above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in south and east Hyderabad and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably damper than usual and day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was above the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has decreased in the central parts of the country and in the interior of the Peninsula and has been nearly general and light in north Malabar and on the Madras coast. The largest fall reported is 0.40 in. at Negapatam. Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula and the south Central Provinces but are clear over the rest of the reporting area. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India West. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Madras but the depression off the Madras coast is less marked.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely over the southern half of the Peninsula but over the rest of the reporting area dry weather is probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th November 1922.—The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but has been active in the central parts of the country. The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea have disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota-Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Malabar, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma. Central India and Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair two inches; Victoria-Point, Diamond-Island one a half; Mergui three quarters; Sambalpur, Sutna a half, Seoni one; Pachmarhi three quarters; Pendra one and a half; Hanamkonda, Mercara three quarters; Nellore two and Cocanada three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade: Maximum during last 24 hours	Minimum during last 24 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Since 1st Nov.	Since 1st June
GUJARAT & CENTRAL INDIA—					
Deesa	88	61	0		29.73
Do. 2nd	83	57	0		8
Surat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	84	53	0	0	9
Lyallpur	77	45	1	0	8.15
Lahore	80	47	0	0	0
Hissar	84	50	0	0	0
Ambala	81	46	0	0	8.22
Delhi	79	48	..	0	8.06
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	84	51	1	0	0.22
Muttra	84	52	1	0	0.16
Jhansi	83	52	2	0	0.09
Cawnpore	81	55	8	0	0.25
Allahabad	82	57	1	0	0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	88	49	8	0	0
Karachi	85	64	7	0	0.05
Ajmer	81	53	4	0	0.02
Jodhpur	84	55	6	0.51	0.50
Kotah	84	60	8	0	0.04
Mount Abu	73	58	4	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
Veraval	88	68	8	0	0
Rajkot	84	56	3	0	0
Dwarka	99	104	..	0	0
Vanvad	88	55	..	0	0
Godhra	88	56	1	0.05	0.13
Dhanvanta Pura	87	49	2	0.13	0.01
Surat	90	59	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	92	55	2	0	0
Deesa	80	58	6	0	0.05
Baroach	86	57	5	0.61	8.48
Vedsee	78	57	5		
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	86	56	7	0.56	1.25
Seoni	77	59	..	0.87	0.68
Narsinghpur	77	60	4	2.47	0.17
Khandwa	87	60	3	0.60	0.23
Akola	81	56	7	0	0.17
Amraoti	79	58	3	1.24	0.01
Nagpur	78	60	3	1.80	0.09
Chanda	78	61	4	0.91	0.43
Raipur	78	61	0	0.33	0.07
KONKAN—					
Bombay	87	72	1	73	..
Dahanu	88	58	3	57	3.40
Ratnagiri	88	73	5	69	2.56
Karwar	86	74	5	88	2.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	81	57	0	71	0.73
Ahmednagar	78	59	1	87	1.00
Poona	81	60	1	86	0.5
Sholapur	85	66	5	79	1.91
Bijapur	80	64	1	86	3.0
Belgaum	79	58	7	75	3.98
Kolhapur	79	59	7	73	5.67
Aurangabad	77	58	1	94	1
Hanamkonda (Hyder)	83	63	0	49	0.68
Hyderabad					
KARNATAK AND CENTRAL MYSORE—					
Mangalore	88	68	4	3	95
Calicut	80	67	1	94	0.1
Cochin	85	76	4	81	..
Colombo	86	0	0	0	0
SOUTH INTERIOR KARNATAK AND MYSORE—					
Chota-Nagpur	79	58	0	86	0
Bellary	93	67	..	77	..
Cuddapah	95	..	0	77	0.5
Madras	87	75	3	86	1.5
Vellore	91	66	4	8	..
Coimbatore	91	71	..	76	..
Trichinopoly	90	0	4	8	0.0
Negapatam	85	4	3	8	0.40

DIVISION	Rainfall: Since 1st June	Departure from Normal: Since 1st June
GUJARAT & CENTRAL INDIA—		
Deesa	29.73	+ 8.18
Do. 2nd	8	
Surat	..	..
Do. 2nd	..	..
PUNJAB—		
Multan	9	
Lyallpur	8.15	— 8.15
Lahore	0	0
Hissar	0	0
Ambala	8.22	— 8.22
Delhi	8.06	— 8.06
UNITED PROVINCES		
Agra	0.22	— 0.22
Muttra	0.16	— 0.16
Jhansi	0.09	— 0.09
Cawnpore	0.25	— 0.25
Allahabad	0.21	— 0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA		
Jacobabad	0	0
Karachi	0.05	— 0.05
Ajmer	0.02	— 0.02
Jodhpur	0.50	— 0.50
Kotah	0.04	— 0.04
Mount Abu	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA		
Veraval	0	0
Rajkot	0.13	— 0.13
Dwarka	0	0
Vanvad	0	0
Godhra	0.13	— 0.08
Dhanvanta Pura	0.13	+ 0.06
Surat	0.13	— 0.01
Ahmedabad	0	0
Deesa	0	— 0.05
Baroach	8.61	+ 8.48
Vedsee		
CENTRAL PROVINCES		
Jubbulpore	1.56	+ 1.25
Seoni	0.87	+ 0.68
Narsinghpur	2.47	+ 2.17
Khandwa	0.60	+ 0.23
Akola	0	+ 0.17
Amraoti	1.24	+ 1.01
Nagpur	1.80	+ 1.69
Chanda	0.91	+ 0.43
Raipur	0.33	+ 0.07
KONKAN—		
Bombay	0	
Dahanu	3.40	+ 0.95
Ratnagiri	2.56	+ 1.89
Karwar	2.39	+ 0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—		
Malegaon	0.73	
Ahmednagar	1.00	+ 0.33
Poona	0.5	+ 0.56
Sholapur	1.91	+ 0.81
Bijapur	3.0	— 1.98
Belgaum	3.98	+ 1.41
Kolhapur	5.67	+ 2.78
Aurangabad	1	5.84
Hanamkonda (Hyder)	0.68	+ 0.66
Hyderabad		— 0.15
KARNATAK AND CENTRAL MYSORE—		
Mangalore	2.55	
Calicut	9	0.40
Cochin	1.9	+ 0.68
Colombo	9	+ 7.55
SOUTH INTERIOR KARNATAK AND MYSORE—		
Chota-Nagpur	9.76	
Bellary	5.8	+ 5.78
Cuddapah	9.91	— 4.43
Madras	0.31	+ 8.04
Vellore	97	X12.44
Coimbatore	43	+ 7.70
Trichinopoly	10.68	— 8.79
Negapatam	5.84	+ 6.6.

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WORLD'S TEMPERANCE RALLY.

WHAT PROHIBITION IN GERMANY MIGHT MEAN.

The Campaign Committee for the German Prohibition Movement has issued a statement from its headquarters at Darmastadt, asserting that Germany wastes an average of 3,500,000,000 gold marks annually on alcohol.

The statement says this sum would be sufficient to "shake off the yoke of the reparations burden and all its accompanying effects. Germany's credit abroad would rise instantaneously if she showed her moral strength to decide for absolute abstemiousness. It is the same in public life. The drinker has less credit than the total abstainer."

Under the direction of this Committee a straw vote on prohibition has been conducted at Bielefeld, Germany. The balloting took place in the first police precinct of Bielefeld. Of 14,069 qualified voters, 12,626 voted for Prohibition; 416 against; 1,022 declined to vote, while five were not recorded. The Committee plans to take similar votes in other parts of the country.

BREWERS' HUGE PROFIT.

LORD HALDANE'S CRITICISM.

Lord Haldane, speaking in Glasgow in July in the interest of education, contrasted the expenditure on liquor with that for education in Great Britain.

He called it an illustration of topsy-turvy civilization when a brewing company paid a dividend of 1,000 per cent. while hundreds of thousands could scarcely keep body and soul together.

The Scottish Reformer seems to think that Lord Haldane referred to Messrs. Marclay, Perkins & Company, a well-known brewery firm.

In 1918 the same company declared a dividend of 800 per cent and in 1919, 700 per cent.

The reformer states that before the war the dividend was 10 per cent. on the original share of Capital.

NO NEED FOR PAWN-SHOPS.

The *Toronoto*, (Canada), *Globe* has an interesting article on the pawnshop business in that city and incidentally brings out the association of the bar-room business with that of the pawnshop. The article says in part:

"The old-time pawnshop that used to do a roaring trade in the days when the saloons were still working full blast, is no more. It has followed the open bar into the limbo of forgotten things. A generation is growing up which never witnessed the degrading line-ups in front of the pawnshops on Monday morning when people brought their valuables to 'hock' in order to get money for food after the weekly earnings had slipped over the smoothly polished mahogany bar into the saloonkeeper's till.

HEAT PROSTRATIONS.

A LESSON FOR INDIA.

The summer of 1922 has been abnormally hot in the United States. Nevertheless there have been remarkably few deaths from sunstroke and heat exhaustion. Medical men attribute this fact to the great decrease in the consumption of alcohol under prohibition. Alcohol, owing to its strong interference with the circulation of the blood in the brain, is the greatest predisposing cause to heat prostration. Drinking men are particularly liable to heat prostration.

Some Americans who are whining for drink to-day would have been in their graves but for Prohibition. They may not be very pleasant companions in the home while they are whining thus but their wives and children probably prefer them in a whining state rather than a dead one.

BAPTISTS URGE REFORMS.

A Special Temperance Meeting held in the Baptist Church at Lambalpur passed the following resolution.

This Church is strongly of the opinion that steps should be taken by Government in order to bring about total prohibition within seven years at the latest, and with this object in view the following measures may be adopted.

a. Duty on exciseable articles should be raised by 100 per cent. at once, then increased year by year by 50 per cent.

b. The strength of all such articles should be reduced to half and then gradually further reduced to make them innocuous after seven years. Drugs of sufficient strength may be kept by medical practitioners as medicines.

c. It should be the duty of Excise officers to preach temperance and Government should issue pamphlets dealing with the evils of drink.

d. Lists of persons regularly using liquors or drugs should be prepared and maintained and vendors should not be allowed to sell to new customers without the permission of the village panchayat or medical practitioner.

e. Honorary Inspectors of Excise should be appointed everywhere in villages and towns for the detection of illicit practices.

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Leucoderma or white patches is a disease very obstinate in its nature but it is not Leprosy as is popularly known and a good servant should not be dismissed for his having white patches. The white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood, and sometimes to Syphilitic, Mercurial or venereal poison and hereditary causes and some other known or unknown sources of infection and freaks of nature. But after all this nasty disease is a curse to humanity and a vigorous and systematic treatment is essential to root it out. Unscientific drugs.....Pills and oils.. .....of the market sold by people who pose too much and offer lower prices are worse than no treatment and surely no sane man should resort to same. The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works have proved to the world that these can cure Leucoderma of any variety, chronic or acute, and medicines are non-poisonous. Produce no re-action, non-irritant, and can be safely used by all without any harm.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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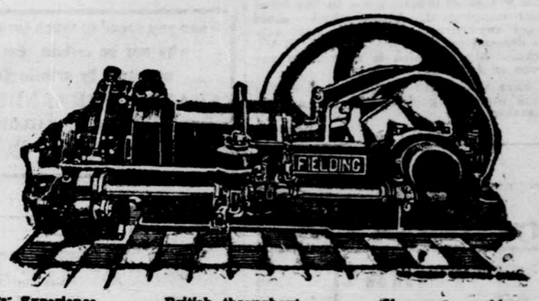

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.